



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

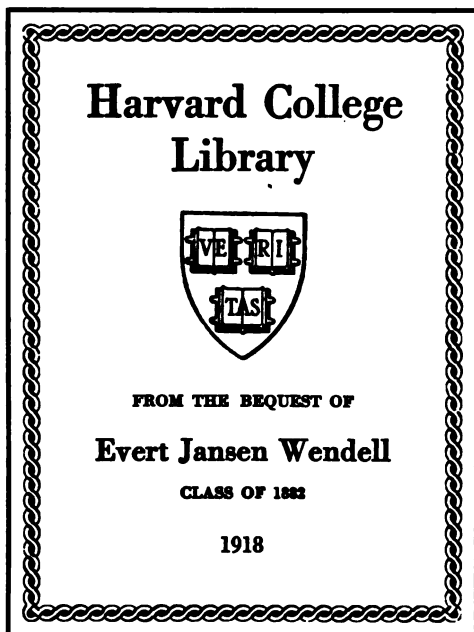
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

US
5003
201.15

U S 5003.201.15









S K E T C H E S
AND
ECCENTRICITIES
OF
COL. DAVID CROCKETT,
OF WEST TENNESSEE

"Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?"—HOR.

TENTH EDITION.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
82 CLIFF-STREET.

1837.

W 5003, 201.15

**HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM
THE BEQUEST OF
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
1918**

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1833, by
J. & J. HARPER,
in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New-York.

43-31
54-31
50

P R E F A C E .

So fashionable has it become to write a preface, that, like an epitaph, it now records of its subject, not what it is, but what it ought to be. The mania for book-making has recently assumed an epidemic character, and, like the late pestilence, unaffected by all changes of weather, save that a murky evening generally aggravates its symptoms, it makes its attacks from quarters the least expected, and emanating from beneath the dim light of some old rusty lamp, sheds abroad its sleepy, yawning influence. A book and preface are now considered indissoluble ; so much so, that to see a book without a preface would be as rare as to see a preface without a book. Yet some men have been so lost to all fashion, as to send forth the treasures of genius without this expected formality ; but as I do not aspire to that elevated niche in the temple of Fame, which such men have been allowed to occupy by universal consent, I must

permit my better feelings to predominate, and clothe my first-born babe in all suitable garments, before I turn her loose upon a heartless world. Were I to set her adrift without this necessary appendage, my heart would smite me ; and I should never meet a poor beggar, thinly clad, breasting the storms of winter, but that with sorrow I should think of the destitute condition of my pretty bantling.

Having thus resolved upon a preface, I will write as long as my humour prompts, or until the fit under which I am now labouring wears off.

It is perfectly ridiculous, in my opinion, for a man to write a book, which he believes calculated to interest, instruct, amuse, or, in the phrase of the trade, to *take*, and then sit down and write an elaborate apology for doing so : nor is it less absurd to ask favour from the hands of would-be-critics—self-constituted judges of modern days—whose mere dictum creates a literary vassalage—beneath whose blighting influence, the finest specimens of genius, when linked with poverty, wither and die—and whose sole duty it is to blazon forth the fame of some one, whom public opinion has placed above them ; or, to puff into notice another, who has money—not mind—enough to

PREFACE.

v

carry him along. But, as regardless of this class of gentry as I am careful of my own comfort and convenience, I have really laboured under the impression, that, in writing for my own amusement, I had a right to select my topics and consequently I have been grave or merry, as my humour prompted.

At this time, when, in every ephemeral tale, a red hunter must be treacherous, brutal, savage, and accompanied with the tomahawk and scalping knife, I should perhaps offer some apology for speaking of them in a different light, in my introduction; but my apology is—it was my pleasure to do so.

Gentle reader, I can promise you, in no part of this volume, the wild rhodomontades of “Bush-field;” nor can I regale you with the still more delicate repast of a constant repetition of the terms “bodyaciously,” “tetotaciously,” “obflisticated,” &c. Though I have had much intercourse with the West, I have never met with a man who used such terms unless they were alluded to, as merely occupying a space in some printed work. They have, however, thus been made to enter, as a component part, into the character of every backwoodsman; and, perhaps, I hazard something in



INTRODUCTION.

IN giving to the public the biography of a celebrated backwoodsman, a brief sketch of the country in which he resides will not be deemed irrelevant. I am aware that much has been written upon this subject; but it is a theme so fruitful in variety, that I hope, if I shall not be able to instruct, I shall at least entertain. The term "far off West" seems, from general usage, to apply only to that section of our country which lies between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. In comparison with this vast region, other portions of the globe, which have delighted the world with the finest specimens of history, of poetry, of sculpture, and of painting, dwindle into insignificance with regard to magnitude. Here Fancy, in her playful flights, may call into being empires which have no existence; and though perhaps sober reason would now chide her fairy creations, yet the time will come, when they will only be looked upon with the conviction of truth.

Oft, while seated upon the margin of the Mississippi river—the greatest curiosity on our globe—

have I indulged in thought, until my brain reeled with the multitude of images which crowded upon it. When I reflected on the vast region comprised in the phrase "far off West"—when I recollected that all the water which fell and accumulated between the Alleghany on the east, and the Rocky mountains on the west, (a section of country thousands of miles in extent,) sought, by the same outlet, its passage to the ocean—and when I beheld at my feet, that passage, in a narrow muddy stream, winding smoothly along, I was struck with astonishment. I thought it ought to boil, and dash, and foam, and fret its way, in hurried search of the ocean. Although the Mississippi receives tributaries which are navigable for several thousand miles, yet its size is not at all apparently increased. Irregular, though smooth, it forces its circuitous way along—yet restless, and ever changing its bed, as if to relieve itself from the accumulating weight of waters. Frequently does it narrow itself to within less than a quarter of a mile. Then how incalculable must be its depth! There are some portions of it very shallow; but there are others, where no bottom has ever yet been found; and could its waters be drained off, there would be left chasms into which the boldest would never dare look; and in whose depths myriads of animals would crawl and flutter, which have never yet known the light of day!

The "far off West" spreads before us every

variety of climate—every species of soil. One would be more disposed to look upon it as a creation of fancy, than as possessing an actual existence. Here, roam and play their sportive tricks, over verdant fields, innumerable animals, whose feet are crimsoned with fruit, which the gods themselves would eat. Here, roving over our prairies, the weary hunter may repose on beds of flowers which give the blush to all the enchantment of city gardens. Here, while I am now writing, apart from the busy hum of men, how the events of a few years rise up before me! The Past and Present both present themselves, and seek to gain my preference. The Past tells me that here, but a few years since, nature slept in primeval loveliness: her forests had never echoed to the sound of an axe; her rivers had never been disturbed by the noise of a steamboat; there was nothing to break in upon the stillness of evening, save the loud whoop of her children, the long howl of some hungry wolf, the wild scream of a famished panther, or the plaintive notes of some gentle turtle, weeping for one that's far away. "Yes," cried she, "here roamed my red men of the forest, free as the breezes which fanned their raven locks. Here, no bickerings disturbed their social intercourse—no right of property shed its baleful influence over their wild society—no white man was here to practise them in all the wiles of deception:—No—there was none. Here my young

daughters of the forest have led on the mazy dance—here, have luxuriated in all the delightful emotions of innocent love. Here, some Indian warrior may have wooed his dusky bride. My heart grows sick when I think of all that was lovely which has left me.”

“But,” cries the Present, “the scene that I could sketch is still more beautiful. Though no long howl of the wolf now announces evening; though no famished panther wakes you at midnight—yet the repose of nature is now broken by music far more delightful. The noise of children just bursting out from school—the cheerful song of the milkmaid, as she performs her evening duties—or the loud crack of some driver, as he forces his weary oxen to their stalls, now tells us of the close of day. Once, only a canoe danced lightly over your waters: now, floating palaces adorn them, which realize all the gorgeous tales of eastern fancy, and with all their beauty blend the power of the magic carpet—

‘Walk your waters like things of life,
And seem to dare the elements to strife.’”

The West presents much variety. Some of our cities, in beauty and in all the fascinations of a polished society, vie with those of the East; while there are many portions where the wildness of nature and the first rudiments of society are struggling for the ascendancy; and there are still many more, where nature yet reposes in her loveliest

form. The whole country spreads before us a field for speculation, only bounded by the limits of the human mind.

Every spot shows that it was once the abode of human beings, who are now lounging idly about in the vale of eternity—not so small as the degenerate race of modern days, but majestic in size, and capable, according to scripture command, of managing the various species of the mammoth tribe—even those that were *ligniverous*,* whose ravenous appetite has clearly accounted for the want of timber on our great western prairies, and whose saliva, according to the MS. of a celebrated travelling antiquarian and great linguist, (which subsequent annotators seem to have overlooked) was of so subtle yet deadly a nature, that when applied to a tree, it immediately diffused itself throughout its roots, and killed, for all future ages, the power to germinate.

We must ever regret that the same ingenious traveller did not inform us of their mode of eating this timber; as henceforward it must be a matter of doubt. Was it corded up like steamboat wood and in that manner devoured? Or did this animal, after the manner of the anaconda, render its food slippery by means of saliva, and swallow it whole? If this latter be the case, I am struck

* An Essay of much ingenuity and fancy, published in the West, accounts for the present existence of the prairies, by supposing the timber to have been all devoured by an animal of the mammoth tribe!

with the analogy which this animal bears to the subject of my biography—for as my hero is the only person who could ever slip down a honey-locust without a scratch, so I presume that this is the only animal which has ever swallowed a tree of the same species, and received no inconvenience from its thorns. But believing, as I do implicitly, that man was placed at the head of affairs in this lower world, I have no doubt that the time has been, when men were so much larger than they now are, that a mammoth was swung up and butchered with the same ease that we would now butcher a sheep; and it requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive a gentleman of that day, after the manner of the French epicure in America, (who, having despatched a pig, asked the waiter if there were no more *leetle* hogs,) crying out “*wataire!* have you no more *leetle* mammoths?”

✓ The multitude of tumuli, or Indian mounds, which every where present themselves, alone form a subject for deep meditation. The idea that they were used solely for burying places seems to me absurd, and were it now proper, I could adduce many arguments to the contrary. These tumuli, however, are found in all situations, of various heights, and different sizes; sometimes insulated, at others linked together for an indefinite distance. In Arkansas and Missouri, you frequently meet with chains of these mounds.

east of the Mississippi, they are generally insulated, and now remain but as a memento of what once was. Sometimes they are surrounded by a ditch, now almost effaced from the decay of vegetable matter, which gives them the appearance of works thrown up for defence. But, for what they were intended—when they were built—what was their height—are all questions which cannot be answered. Tradition has never dared affix a date to any of them; nor can any Indian tribe now in existence give any clew which will enable us to solve the mystery. Large trees growing on their tops have been felled, and their ages counted; and though some of them would reckon years enough to be looked upon as the patriarchs of the forest, yet that gives no direct clew—for, how long the mounds were in existence before the trees grew up, we cannot tell.

In many places bones of the Aborigines yet whiten the soil: sometimes you meet with them so deposited as to leave little doubt that the last honours of war were once performed over them. How often, while travelling alone through our western forest, have I turned my horse loose to graze, and lolling upon one of those mounds indulged in meditation. Fancying it a depository for the dead, I have called before me all its inmates; and they rose up of every grade from hoary age to infancy. There stood the chief of his tribe, with wisdom painted in his furrowed cheeks; near

him a warrior, in all the bloom of youth. There stood one, who, with all the burning fervour of eloquence, had incited his tribe to warlike deeds; near him a blushing daughter of the forest, cut off while her beauties were just opening into day. And, to extend the picture, and view the wide expanse of the mighty West, methinks there rose up before me warriors of the forest, whose fame was once as fair as is now that of Hannibal or Cæsar, Napoleon or Wellington. Yes, methinks, they each had a Cannæ or a Pharsalia, an Austerlitz or a Waterloo.* Yes, how often here, have I wandered over fields which, perhaps, were once hallowed by the sacred blood of freedom, or which have been consecrated by deeds of high and lofty daring. Could the "far off West" give up its history, the chivalry of darker ages would have no votaries. But even the last remnant of this once great people is fast disappearing from the country. A few years more and not one will remain to tell what they once were. Thousands of them are at this time marching far "over the border." To see such a multitude of all ages, forced from a country which they have been taught to love as their "own native land"—to hear their wild lamentations at leaving the bones of all who were dear to them, to wander over a region which has for

* Those who take an interest in the history of the Indian warriors and other great men, will find Thatcher's "Indian Biography" and "Indian Traits," worthy of perusal.

them no tender recollections, touches all the finest chords of the human heart. Feelings of sympathy will ever kindle at the recollection of the fate of the Indians, whose history, at some future day may be read in the following brief epitaph :

“Alas ! poor Yorick !”

Throughout the west innumerable prairies abound, (covered with every flower which can delight the senses,) either rolling like the gentle heavings of the ocean, or level as the surface of an unruffled lake. These form another subject of fruitful meditation ; at least with those (if any should be found) who doubt the existence of the Tree-eater. What has caused them ? Why do you meet with them of all sizes, (the richest land we have,) without a shrub, surrounded by dense forests ? Why, as soon as the whites begin to graze them, do they spring up in a thick undergrowth, when if they do not graze them, they retain their former appearance ? Have they not been cultivated ? Were they not plantations ? And were not the inhabitants who once resided here, entirely destroyed by the Indian tribes who took possession ? Is not their present appearance owing to the fact that the Indians have burned them regularly since they were cultivated, in order to preserve them as pastures for their game ? I am aware that some of the prairies, from their great size, would seem at once to put an end to

these speculations. But, on the other hand, there are many proofs of the great antiquity of our country, and many convincing arguments that its former proprietors were much farther advanced in civilization than the present natives. In support of this position I will simply refer to a circumstance generally known, that in digging a well near Cincinnati, two stumps were found some sixty or seventy feet below the surface, which had been cut off by an axe, and upon one of which the remains of an axe were found. Further, to prove that its former proprietors were somewhat enlightened, I would remark that in digging a salt well at one of the licks near Shawneetown, Illinois, an octangular post was discovered some twenty feet below the surface, bored through precisely similar to that now used for a pump. Also, in the same state, a large rectangular smooth stone was found, covered with regular hieroglyphical characters. Coins, brick, and forts, the results of a certain degree of civilization, have been every where found.

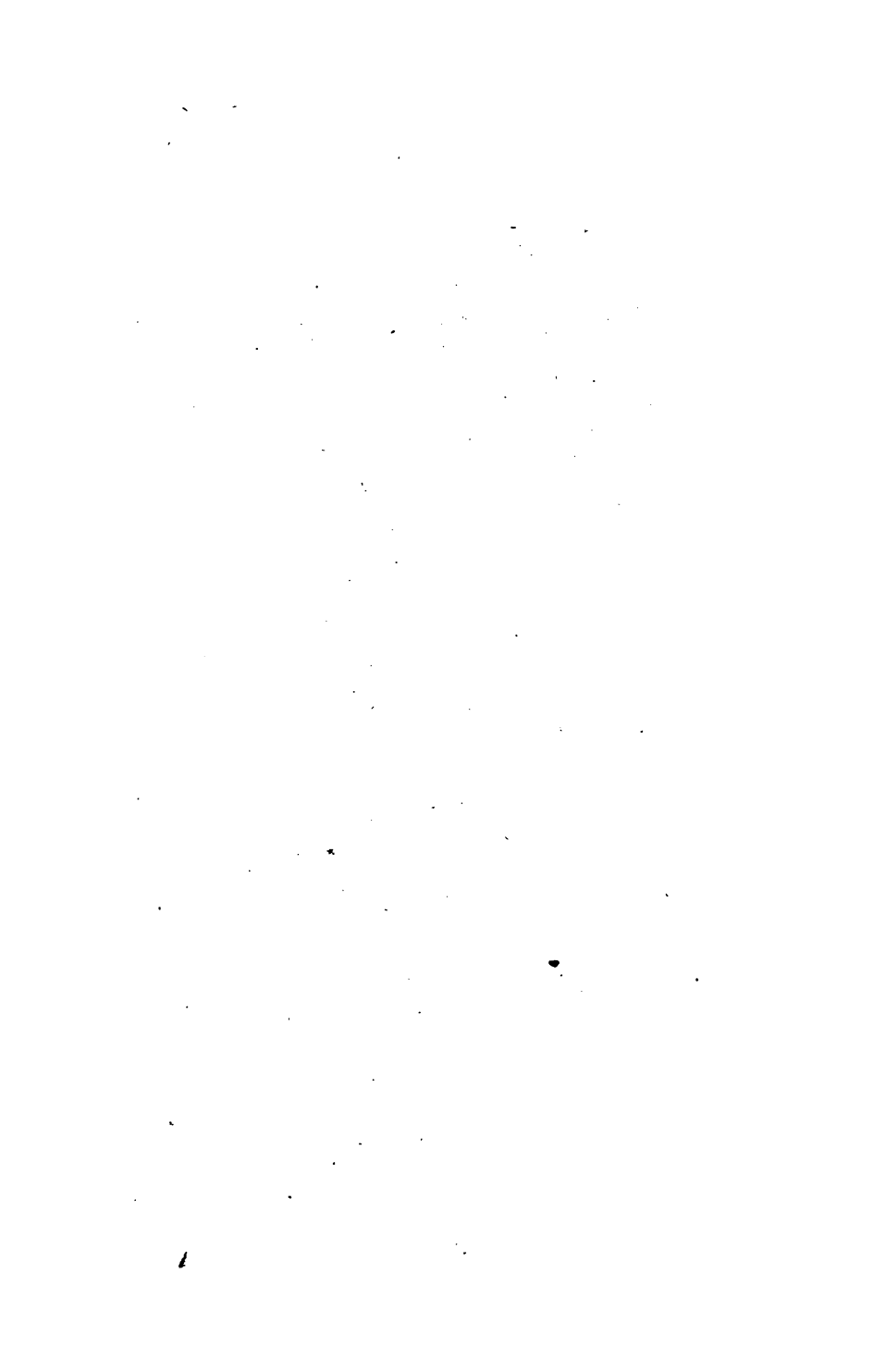
That there were many prairies once in cultivation, many ingenious arguments may be brought to prove. These views are given, merely with a hope that they may induce an examination into this subject. I have already entered farther into speculation than the nature of this work demands, and shall be gratified if my suggestions call into action talents more suited to the task.

The country which I have but slightly sketched, in its wildest state was the home of BOONE, the great pioneer of the west, who now lives in sculpture in the rotunda of your capitol. In a frontier, and consequently less attractive state, it is now the home of DAVID CROCKETT, whose humours have been spoken of in every portion of our country, and about whom there is less known than of any other individual who ever obtained so much notoriety. I intend no regular comparison between these two personages, for each will live while the "far off West" has a votary; but I must run a parallel only for an instant. Each lived under the same circumstances: the one waged an eternal war with the Indians, and hunted game for recreation: the other waged an eternal war with the beasts of the forest, and served his country when his aid was wanted. Each could send the whizzing ball almost where he wished it. Mr. Knapp, in a beautiful sketch which he has given the world of Boone, mentions that frequently, to try his skill, "he shot with a single ball the humming bird, as he sucked the opening flower, and spread his tiny wings and presented his exquisite colours to the sun; and brought down the soaring eagle as he poised in majesty over his head, disdaining the power of this nether world." I cannot say that Col. Crockett has ever performed either of the above feats, but often have I seen him seated on the margin of a river, shooting with a single ball

its scaly inmates, when only for an instant in wanton sport they glittered in the sun: the rifle cracked, and ever was there some little monster struggling on the top. The task of William Tell would give no pain; for in idle sport does he sometimes shoot a dollar from between the finger and thumb of a brother, or plant his balls between his fingers as pleasure suits. In point of mind, Col. Crockett is decidedly Boone's superior. I do not found this remark on the authority of the common sketches of the day, which are little better than mere vagaries of the imagination, but gather my information from a gentleman who now knows Col. Crockett, and who, with Boone for a companion, has often hunted the buffalo on the plains of Kentucky.

The country which it falls to my lot most particularly to describe, is the western district of Tennessee; and of that, to me, the most interesting spot, was Col. Crockett's residence. There, far retired from the bustle of the world, he lives, and chews, for amusement, the cud of his political life. He has settled himself over the grave of an earthquake, which often reminds him of the circumstance by moving itself as if tired of confinement. The wild face of the country—the wide chasms—the new formed lakes, together with its great loneliness, render it interesting in the extreme to the traveller. But above all, the simplicity and great hospitality of its thinly scattered

inhabitants, make one turn to it with pleasure who has ever visited it. The many stories in circulation of deadly struggles with wild animals, and the great distance sometimes found between settlements, create in this country much interest for the traveller; but for a more particular history of these things I refer you, gentle reader, to the following pages.



SKETCHES AND ECCENTRICITIES

OF

COLONEL DAVID CROCKETT.

CHAPTER I.

DAVID CROCKETT, the subject of the following pages, was born at the mouth of the Lime-stone River, in Greene County, East Tennessee, on the 17th of August, in the year 1786. His father's name was John Crockett, of Irish descent, if not a native of Ireland; there appears to be some doubt whether he was born in the Emerald Isle, or on board the ship in which his parents crossed the Atlantic. He fought in the Revolutionary War, and is described as possessing much of that fearless courage which forms so conspicuous a trait in the character of his son.

The time of John Crockett's removal to Tennessee is not ascertained; but whenever it was, he found it a season of trouble and danger. The Indians, always unpleasant neighbours upon the frontier, were at that time a great plague to the settlers; and to the Crocketts among the number. Both the parents of John Crockett were murdered by the Creeks; and at the same time his brother

Joseph was wounded, and James, another brother, was made prisoner and carried away into captivity, from which he was not restored until more than seventeen years afterward, when he was ransomed by his brothers. He was deaf and dumb, and is still, or at least, was very lately, living in Kentucky.

David was the youngest but one of six sons; and he has been heard, half in jest and half seriously, to lament that he had not been born the seventh instead of the fifth son, in which case he would have been sure of becoming a great doctor, at least, and that without any study or trouble; a natural doctor as some call it; and then he would have been at full liberty to cut, slash, physic, tinker, and kill, without any prejudice to his reputation. Your natural doctors are never wrong, let them commit as many and as gross blunders as they may think proper. But the fates had decreed that David Crockett should be something more than a bad patcher of constitutions, and so he was brought into the world before, and not after his younger brother.

Until David was seven years old, his father, although not by any means rich, was in comfortable circumstances, and doing well in the world: but about that time he met with a heavy misfortune, which stripped him of almost every thing he possessed. This was the destruction of a mill

which he had just built in partnership with another man named Galbreath, at the mouth of Cove Creek: it was all but finished when a terrible freshet came down, sweeping before it every thing that stood in its way: among the rest, the new mill was carried off as clean as a pasture-lot; and it left Mr. Crockett as poor as any good Christian could well desire. Being thus cleaned out, he removed to Jefferson County, and opened a small public house on the road between Knoxville and Abingdon.

Here David remained, helping his father as well as he could, till he was about twelve years old, when it chanced that an old Dutchman, named Siler, stopped at his father's house on his way to Virginia, with a large drove of cattle.

To him David was hired, and at the early age of twelve years he was sent four hundred miles from home, to *knock about* for himself. He was treated with much kindness, and his activity and shrewdness soon made him a favourite with the old Dutchman. But after a while the thoughts of home became too strong, and having asked and been refused permission to return, he resolved to run away, at all hazards: the opportunity was not long wanting.

It chanced one day, that among the wagoners who were daily passing near his employers residence, he recognized one named Dunn, who had

been in the habit of stopping at his father's house : to him he made himself known, and also his desire to go back to his parents ; and it was agreed that he should elope from the Dutchman's house that night, and join the friendly wagoner, who was then on his way to Tennessee, at his encampment in the morning. Elate with hope, he went about his business as usual ; and having succeeded in bundling up his clothes, and conveying them unnoticed to the stable, he retired to bed at the same time with the remainder of the family. At about two o'clock in the morning he arose and left the house, and groping his way to the stable, he obtained his bundle, and was now on his way to the camp of the wagoner, which was about seven miles distant. The night was extremely cold, and snow was falling in abundance ; but nothing could prevail against his ardent longing for home, and soon after daylight he reached the appointed place of meeting, but almost chilled and numbed to death. His friend, the wagoner, received him with kindness, and paid him every attention which his situation required, making him drink whiskey freely, and by degrees restoring warmth and circulation to his almost frozen limbs. He also quieted his fears about being overtaken by his master, promised him protection, and convinced him, by the fact that the snow was still falling, that no trace could be left of his escape,

the prints of his feet being filled up almost as fast as created. He soon became a favourite with the wagoners, spent his time pleasantly, and arrived in safety at his father's, whom he satisfied for having left his first master.

Here he remained for nearly a year assisting his father, but not doing much good for himself either in education or morals. As the winter approached, his father determined to send him to school; but before his first week was out, he had a quarrel with one of his schoolfellows, on whom he bestowed a sufficient flogging. The consequence was, that he dared not present himself at the school again, for fear that the master should serve him the same: he played truant, accordingly, for several days, lurking about in the woods all day, till at last the affair came to the ears of his father, whose wrath was so fiercely aroused that David concluded the best thing he could do was to run away. He did so, and hired himself to a cattle merchant who was just setting out for western Virginia.

During this trip he suffered much, was very badly treated, and having arrived at the end of his journey was dismissed, though several hundred miles from home, by his employer, who gave him only the sum of four dollars to pay expenses. David insisted it was not enough; but he could get no more; and meeting with a young

acquaintance who had been engaged in the same employment, with one horse between them they set out upon their return. This trip served to convince him that cattle driving was not exactly "*the thing*;" and if his earlier associations could have had any influence upon his after life, he would certainly either have become a grazier, or have laboured for ever under an insuperable antipathy for beef.

It will be seen from a perusal of the following pages, that David was ever a mere sport for fortune. She was not always unkind to him, but tricky; rather sportive than otherwise: so that his starting to a place was no proof that he would ever reach it. He was almost sure to diverge, and in his wanderings appears to have been governed by the principle, that there was more beauty in a curve than in a straight line.

David, with his companion, trudged along several days, when the latter, being the larger, insisted upon his privilege to ride exclusively, which so much offended David that, meeting with a wagon going in a counter direction to his home, he bade adieu to his late comrade and took a passage. Upon enquiry he found out that the wagon was bound for Alexandria, D. C. So, not caring whither he went, he entered into a contract to accompany it as a wagon boy. He visited Alexandria, and then determined to return with the wagon home. After having travelled for several

days, his friend, the wagoner, entered into an engagement to do some hauling in the neighbourhood, and David, in the interim, hired himself to a farmer as a ploughboy. In this situation he remained until he had accumulated the sum of eleven dollars; when, meeting with a wagon bound for Baltimore, he resolved to go along with it. With the driver he deposited his money for safe keeping, and entered into an agreement upon small wages. Arriving in the suburbs of the city, some accident happened which delayed the farther progress of the wagon. The time necessary for repairing gave David some leisure: High with hope, the whole world as he imagined spread before him, down the streets of Baltimore he strolled until his faculties became confused with the "*sights*" he saw, and he stood gazing for the first time at a ship lying alongside of the wharf, with a part of her canvass floating loosely in the wind. Some of the crew observing the admiration with which he gazed on the rigging and on every part of the ship, asked him familiarly if he would not take a passage in her for Liverpool, the port for which she was bound. But a few moments elapsed before he was employed as a common sailor, to set out upon a voyage of three thousand miles, who perhaps an hour before was not aware that there was such a thing as a sea or a ship in existence. The ship was to sail that evening, and with a promise that he would return

so soon as he could gather his clothes, David sought his wagon. With his ideas of the world much enlarged from having seen Baltimore, and the fact that this ship was to take so long a voyage, and with a boundless prospect for adventure before him, light hearted and happy he danced his way back. Occasionally his golden visions were clouded by the probability that the wagoner would not permit him to go; but this was not calculated to have much effect upon a mind sanguine in its own resources. Presenting himself before the wagoner, he asked him for the money he had deposited with him for safe keeping, and also told him of his intention to go to Liverpool. The wagoner positively refused, and threatened him severely should he dare to leave. However, David taking advantage of his momentary absence, bundled up his clothes and started for the ship. But as fate would have it, in strolling along a crowded street, whom should he run full tilt against but his friend the wagoner.

Thus did fortune force David Crockett to figure in other places than the crowded streets of Liverpool. But for this slight mishap the Western District could now have boasted of no hero. In a common scrape no one would have said, "Now the way he fights is a sin to Crockett"—and when any thing wonderful happened, "Now I tell you what, it is nothing to Crockett." However, the day after this adventure, David was on the public

road, bound for home; but dissatisfied and blub-bering along after the wagon demanding his money. A stranger met them, and finding out from David the cause of his distress, threatened the wagoner with an immediate whipping unless he would refund the money. This he was unable to do, having previously spent it; so that David, collecting his clothes, bade adieu to the wagon without a cent, and again began to *knock about*. He stopped at the first house he reached, where he was employed as a common labourer. Here he remained until he had accumulated a small sum. He then again started for home; but getting out of money in the western part of Virginia, he was forced to work. His necessities induced him to hire himself out merely for his clothes; which after having obtained, being still without money, he bound himself as an apprentice boy to a hatter for four years. Here he remained several months, when the hatter failed and he was again thrown out of business. He then hired himself as a labourer, acquired a small sum of money, and set out for East Tennessee, where, after many adventures for one so young, he arrived and stopped with some relations, distant from his father's about one hundred miles. Here he sojourned until he either was or fancied himself an unwelcome guest. He then set out determined to reach his father's, having been absent about two years, and never

having communicated a syllable to his relations during his wanderings.

The shades of a winter evening were setting in, when David, neatly though plainly dressed, came in sight of the house of his father. Walking in with his bundle, he complained of fatigue and asked permission to remain. His father, rather infirm, was discharging the duties of his house; his mother was preparing supper; and a sister was engaged in some other household occupation. These, with a traveller or two, formed the little circle collected within. Withdrawing himself into a corner of the room, David remained a silent spectator of the scene before him—feeding his imagination upon the anticipated pleasure which was to burst forth upon his being recognised. Perhaps an hour elapsed, when the little party were summoned to supper. David's features, from the extreme silence he had preserved, were anxiously scanned by all present so soon as he came to the light. His sister recognised him, and a happy meeting, with a gentle chiding for the strange manner in which he had introduced himself closed the evening.

CHAPTER II.

DAVID's wanderings had caused his parents much uneasiness, and they had long since given him up for lost. A prosecution had been commenced against the cattle-driver who had carried him off, which was compromised ; and for a time a ray of sunshine seemed to play over the family, while David amused them with his adventures, or called into action all their tender sympathies by a recital of his sufferings. Occasionally would he gather a crowd of his associates around him and create as much astonishment by a narrative of what he had actually seen, as he could have done had he just dropped from the clouds. But these halcyon days were of short duration. David had now arrived at an age when he began to feel his ability to support himself, and was anxious to engage in some laudable pursuit. He had, as yet, not received the first rudiments of the most common education. He felt a great desire to learn to read and write ; but his father, so far from being able to afford him an opportunity, actually required his services. Being indebted to a merchant in a little village not many miles distant, he resolved to hire his son out to him until his labour should discharge the debt. The village had a bad character, and David protested against going ; but

upon the entreaty of his father, and a promise that if he would discharge the debt he should thenceforth be his own man, he went to work. About six months of the closest labour (a fact stated by himself,) enabled him to release his father. He then quit the village, and hearing that the Quakers, many of whom resided in the village neighbourhood, were remarkable for their kindness, he resolved to seek employment among them. The first to whom he applied offered to employ him and give liberal wages, provided he would take in payment a note which he held, executed by his father, for the sum of thirty dollars. These were hard terms to a boy just entering into life, dependent entirely upon his own exertion for support but reflecting upon the situation of his father, his extreme poverty and great age, his goodness of heart prevailed, and he resolved to cancel the demand. He applied himself diligently to work, and in a little less than six months the Quaker gave him his father's note. In this part of his life, he has a perfect recollection of never having failed to work a single day while in the employment of his friend, the Quaker. It however served to give him a good character, and he never wanted for employment afterwards.

Although within twenty miles of his father's he had not visited there for about twelve months: so, taking his note along with him, he went home and after *knocking about* awhile, he presented it

to his father, who told him he was entirely unable to pay it. David remarked it was not presented for payment, but intended as a gift, and stated how he became possessed of it. His father was much affected and even mortified—perhaps for having forced his son to work at a place counter to his wishes. Being much in want of clothes, and hearing that the Quakers were famous for their workmanship, David went to work among them until he was genteelly dressed. His desire of learning to read again returning, he went to see a Quaker who kept a school in the neighbourhood, and with him made the following bargain: That he would labour in the field two days for being allowed to go to school three. He soon became a favourite, progressed rapidly, and remained here some five or six months, strictly complying with his bargain. This was the only schooling he ever received.

After being at school some four or five months, his tutor was visited by a female relation. She was pretty and fascinating, and David began to feel a little unhappy whenever she was absent. She did not long remain ignorant of the impression she had made, nor could she recollect that a handsome stripling was interested in her welfare without feeling her spirits flutter with delight. They for some time conversed with their eyes, a language least liable to be misunderstood; and David found out that she was not altogether indif-

ferent to him. While things were in this situation she had an offer of marriage from a wealthy neighbour, which was exceedingly gratifying to her relation. David saw that with him the *thing was out*—that it would be idle to press his claims while a wealthy suitor was soliciting her hand. He subdued his passion. She was courted, and before a short time elapsed before it was necessary to make a parcel of pens. Pigs, turkeys, geese, chickens, &c. were restricted from taking exercise, and forced to sit and eat, preparatory to their being sacrificed on a day appointed, when Miss ——— was to become a wealthy bride. An unusual bustle, with the arrival of all the neighbours, announced the evening, "About this time," said David, "I began to feel unhappy, but did not know why. I thought the devil and all was in women—that there was nothing on earth like them."

Among the crowd that assembled on that evening was a pretty little girl whom David had often seen and he, with her for a partner, waited on the bridal couple. To cure one love scrape he conceived it wise to seek another—so to work he went. He was modest and retiring, and at first made but slow progress; but several old fashioned plays were introduced, which served to help him along amazingly. Being a handsome fellow and a favourite where he lived, his attentions were kindly received, and when they parted next morning, not only had the stolen glances of her eyes indicated an interest in him

welfare, but her hand had been solicited, and that with her heart irrecoverably pledged. With regret the crowd parted, and not one experienced more heartfelt sorrow than our loving couple. A day not far distant was appointed when David was to pay a visit and ask for his bride. Time rolled heavily along. David could neither work nor go to school, but lounged idly about, thinking of her who was dearest to him.

At length the day arrived, and borrowing a horse he set out in high hopes, filled with those natural yet exciting fears which render love so delightful. Upon getting within a few miles of the home of his intended, he heard of a great dance, and met a party going on for fun and frolic. He stopped. That evening was the time appointed by him to ask for his bride—that evening a frolic was to take place, and he was now in reach of it. His resolution faltered—to-morrow would do to ask for his wife. So wheeling his horse about, uninvited, he determined to enjoy the frolic. Arriving at the house full of fun and life, he soon became a welcome guest, and met with a very jolly set. It was composed of the less refined portion of society, and appearances promised much sport. The house was tolerably large, with a dirt floor, which had been swept, ready for a dance. Most of the persons present had “taken a little,” and were consequently in a good humour. Both girls and boys had on their best bib and

tucker. The dresses of the ladies, however, were chosen counter to Apollonius' advice, being gaudy, not rich; and, expressed in fancy, they looked "very killing."

Had every thing been dull, the appearance of old Ben, the banjo player, would have filled them with fun. He was seated in a corner upon a stool, holding his instrument, which he called SAL, and the perspiration exuded so freely that he looked very much as if he had been greased. His hair was roached, and he wore an air of much dignity. His forehead was low and narrow; his eyes red and sunken; his nose not so flat, but protuberant at the sides; his lips curling, as if in scorn at each other. His teeth were not placed perpendicular, but set in at an obtuse angle, which caused them to jut out; and his lower jaw seemed to have a great antipathy to the upper, and when idle, always kept as far off as possible. His apparel was in unison with his face. He had on no jump jacket, and his bosom was a little exposed. His coat hung down nearly to his heels, and was at the same time nearly large enough for a cloak; while his pantaloons (light drab) were a close fit all the way, and so short that they only came where the calves of his legs ought to have been. The contrast between his black legs and drab breeches might have made one fancy he had on boots, but that the shape of the lower extremity denied it. His leg was placed so nearly in the

middle of his foot, that, with toes at each end, no one could have tracked him; and the hollow of his feet projected so far outward that it gave them somewhat the appearance of rockers to a chair. Ben also had much vanity, and thought he was looking remarkably well that evening; but with all this, his willingness to oblige, and a certain portion of good humour which played over his countenance, rendered him pleasant to look upon.

Girls and boys were all ready for fun, and never was there a more enlivening scene than when Sal jumped up, spun round, and swore she could "go her death" upon a jig, and cried out, "Uncle Ben, strike up!" Jinny got up, spun round, and faced Sal; and both began to shuffle. Soon the whole house was up, knocking it off—while old Ben thrummed his banjo, beat time with his feet, and sung, in haste, the following lines, occasionally calling for particular steps:

"I started off from Tennessee,
My old horse would n't pull for me.

(Ben cries out—"Now, back step an' heel an' toe.")

"He began to fret an' slip,
An' I begin to cus an' whip;
Walk jawbone from Tennessee;
Walk jawbone from Tennessee.

("Now, weed corn, kiver taters, an' double shuffle.")

"I fed my horse in de poplar tref.
It made him cotch de hoopin' cof;
My old horse died in Tennessee,
And will'd his jawbone here to me,
Walk jawbone," &c

The dance was all life. They spin round—they set to—they heel and toe—they double shuffle—they weed corn—they kiver taters—they whoop and stop.

“Now, Dick,” says Sal, “did n’t I go my death?”

“Yes, you did, Sal. But did n’t I go the whole animal?”

“Yes, you did, Dick. You are the yallerest flower of the forest.”

They take a little, treat the fiddler, and are again ready. No—Ben has to mend his suspender, and pull up his breeches. Now they are. Out goes Tom, and calls for her favourite tune of jay-bird; but she was admonished that she had once been before the church for the same profanity, and was ordered to be seated. Names here, at that time, were no true indication of the sex, and are not entirely so to this day; for I now know a girl named Tom, and a boy named Mary. However, Tom having seated herself, out walked Sal again, and called for Jim Crow. Says old Ben, “Miss Sal, I lub to see yur—yur so limber on de floor.” So soon as Ben struck up, many joined in; and when he stopped, every woman in the house was on the floor, being afraid of the consequence of the last line. This was danced in a different style from the other, and while Ben with his banjo and feet kept time, he sung the following lines:

"My old misses she don't like me,
Bekase I don't eat de black eye pea;
My old misses she don't like me,
Bekase I don't eat de black eye pea.

"My old misses long time ago,
She took me down de hill side to jump Jim Crow;
Fus 'pon de heel tap, den 'pon de toe,
Eb'ry Monday morning I jump Jim Crow.

"Oh Lord, ladies, don't you know
You cebbber get to Heben till you jump Jim Crow."

(Repeat—"My old misses," &c.)

But even the world must have an end; so the dance closed, and not one of all that crowd danced more, got in a love scrape sooner, drank more whiskey, saw more fun, or sat up later than David Crockett; for next morning beheld him an early riser, not having retired during the evening, suffering the after-claps always attendant upon a night of dissipation. It being the first excess he was ever known to be guilty of, nothing else was talked about. With him the only care, save for the sickness under which he was then labouring, was the fear that his intended might find it out. However, after the whiskey which he drank had evaporated, from being spread over the ground, and he had somewhat recovered, conscience stricken he mounted his horse, and unwillingly urged him on to visit his mistress. The distance diminished even faster than he wished it, and he rode up to a house, distant about a mile from the place of his destination, to inquire the news, or rather to saunter his time away. Dismounting and going in, he there met with a sister of his intended bride.

After the usual commonplace salutations, he made some inquiry after her who was dearest to him, and ascertained that she was to be married on that very evening to another man. His riding whip slipped from between his fingers; his lower jaw involuntarily fell. With mouth open, and eyes staring wildly, he gazed upon the messenger of this unwelcome news. The remainder of the company, not knowing the cause of his surprise, gazed as wildly at him. However, the tidings being too true, and corroborated beyond all doubt, he remounted, and again sought the scene of frolicking, there to forget, amid the gay and light-hearted, his own deep suffering and mortification. He was the last to leave the place, and then went home to the Quaker's, whose sympathies were much enlisted in his favour, upon a recital of his sufferings.

CHAPTER III.

PECUNIARY misfortunes we submit to: the loss of our dearest friends we become reconciled to: but a rejection, where the feelings are much interested, creates sensations which belong exclusively to that situation. There are no terms which can define them, nor are they ever felt under other circumstances. In other misfortunes, their certainty enables us to bear them. But in a rejection, there is always a species of suspense, or hope, which will exist in the face of a thousand denials. What! Hope not exist, because a lovely woman has said *no*—because *she* has said *no*, whose only method consists in going counter to all method—because she has said *no*, whose determination, when once made, is so fixed that it has given rise to the following lines:

“Stamp it on the running stream,
Print it on the moon’s pale beam,
And each evanescent letter
Shall be firmer, fairer, better,
And more permanent, I ween,
Than the things those letters mean.”

Yet there is something very sickening in a rejection. It unhinges one—relaxes all his muscles, and produces a state of feeling very nearly allied to that which a man feels who is to be hung, from the time the scaffold is knocked loose until

the rope catches him. During that single moment of descent, liver, lights, *etc.* endeavour to go out through the mouth. But I hate to think of a rejection; for I always recollect the general consolation attending it. A woman most generally tenders her friendship in lieu of her love which is asked—a sufficient requital, Heaven knows! But the other sex will tell you to stand it like a man! Yes, stand it like a man, when you can't stand it! I have seen many a poor fellow, worse off than I could describe him, puffed up for an instant with this consolation.

Thinking of the ladies, I have forgotten David, and I hope my reader will not require me to tell what he has been at since I left him; for, of all things, I hate to dwell upon time subsequent to a rejection. It is a horrible portion of a man's life. Besides, I don't think a man has a right to mope, and pretend to pine away, and look mad, and be disagreeable to every body he meets with, because a lady cannot love him. By doing so, he pays but a poor compliment to the remainder, and shows great ignorance of the sex.

“What careth she for hearts, when once possessed.”

Rather stand it like a man and be consoled, not by the trite adage that “there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught out of it”—for I do not mean to make so *scaly* a comparison—but, reflect that where pearls are found, more may be. There is no philosophy in one's making a block-

head of himself. If a woman don't love you, you would not marry her: then cease teasing, and *drap* it. This was the philosophy which then governed David; and so far from having to part from him on account of one small mishap, I hope to be able to place him in a situation where he may have another chance of experiencing that delightful sensation, felt only between the scaffold and the end of the rope.

Some short time after David's first misfortune, he happened to meet with a female cousin, who told him there was to be a great reaping and flax-pulling in the neighbourhood, at which there were to be many girls; and that she had no doubt that the woman he was destined to marry, would be among the number. This was enough. It set his imagination at work, and he returned home, once more indulging in happy anticipations. He then went over to a neighbouring Quaker's, where lived an apprentice boy, his associate, and to him communicated the prospect for fun. He caught like tinder the contagion, and both resolved to go at all hazards. The apprentice was to ask his master's permission, and David was to labour with him, when the frolic was over, to make up for lost time. However, the master would not hear of the proposition, and reminded David of the reputation he had already obtained by a frolic. But go they would, even counter to orders. So much fun could not be lost. The agreement settled upon

was, that David should go over to the frolic in the morning, and his friend would get a couple of the old Quaker's horses, and come in the evening, though about six miles, in time for the dance. The appointed day came, and David hastened away to the reaping and flax-pulling.

It was a lovely morning, and the scene one of life and happiness. There was only air enough to stir the dark ringlets of the girls, or impart to fields of yellow grain the gentle undulations of the ocean.

When David arrived there, he found many assembled, and already engaged in their labours. In one field were to be seen the girls, playful and happy, performing their tasks, and striving to excel. In another was to be heard the joyous song of the reapers, while their voices kept tune to the sweep of the sickle. His heart bounded with joy, and he was soon in the midst of them. The beauty of a harvest field, the universal cheerfulness which prevails over it, and the reflection that the husbandman is reaping the reward of his labour, render it one of the most interesting scenes in nature, and has served to identify it with festivity and rejoicing.

Having finished their labours, the reapers sung with full chorus "the harvest home," while they bent their way to the field where the girls were engaged in pulling flax, vying who should finish soonest. When they arrived there, all was

silence—nothing could be heard save the pulling of the flax. To the girls it was a moment of great interest. The young men were about to select their partners. The formality of introductions had not at that time crept into the backwoods, and David sauntered among the gathering of girls, in order to find out who was most beautiful, or who would suit his fancy best. He was soon observed to pace backwards and forwards a small spot of ground, as if for the purpose of examining the features of a little girl engaged in her task, not far distant. A moment more, he was at her side, pulling flax, and endeavouring to make her excel her companions. This was the benefit of a partner; and it frequently happened, that the lady who accomplished her task first, was more indebted to her beauty for doing so, than to her industry. Whether David's partner was pretty or not, I never knew. I have no doubt he thought so.

The day passed off pleasantly, and happily came on the evening dance. There was no fashion—no finery—no short frocks—no corsetts. They did not encircle each other throughout the mazy windings of a waltz; nor were they skilled in the less fashionable cotillion. But, with neat, plain garments of their own manufacture, and with figures such as nature made them, they met, after the toils of the day were over, to give loose to the feelings of their innocent hearts. Nor must I forget him, not who is master of ceremonies, for there

was none, but who presides over the scene. His full heart overflows with joy, and brimful of hospitality, he sets before them all his little farm and fords. Is it necessary that fashion should preside or glittering show lend its ornaments, that the heart may be feasted? Is it requisite that pride or wealth should lend its influence? No—

“For a’ that, and a’ that,
Their tinsel show, and a’ that;
The honest man, tho’ e’er sae poor,
Is king o’ men, for a’ that.”

I fear that, for my city readers, this simple narrative will have no charms. But, to my mind there is something refreshing in turning from the dissipation of a city to look upon a rural fête from etiquette and rigid forms, to nature as it is. It reminds one of the days which, in some measure once characterized our country, and which now characterize Scotland, and part of England. It reminds one of all that is happy. It seems peculiarly the home of love.

When they met that evening, all were glad. Awhile they trip the country dance—then they change it only for some amusement less fatiguing or for one which promises more pleasure. Even conundrums (I hate them, for they always remind me of rail-road stockings, which I abominate) were unknown. But, by-the-bye, why is the loveliest and best woman we ever meet with, like the Princess of Darkness?

The pastimes of our infancy ever interest us

chiefly from their simplicity, or else from the fact that we wonder now how things so silly could have delighted us then. Plays which had been fashionable when their grandmothers were girls, such as *Sell the Thimble, Grind the Bottle, &c.*, were called up, and wearied out. Nothing seemed to give more enjoyment than a play termed, "*We are on our way to Baltimore.*" This, from its title, was probably picked up by David, during his wanderings; and derived its chief charm from the circumstance, that every couple who composed it, had to kiss each other at stated pauses. It consisted of a wild and irregular dance, during which, with measured steps, the following lines were sweetly chanted :

"We are on our way to Baltimore,
With two behind, and two before ;
Around, around, around we go,
Where oats, peas, beans and barley grow,
In waiting for somebody.

(A kiss.)

"'Tis thus the farmer sows his seed,
Folds his arms, and takes his ease,
Stamps his feet, and claps his hands,
Wheels around, and thus he stands,
In waiting for somebody."

(Another kiss.)

David's partner was a bewitching creature, and ere they had finished dancing "*We are on our way to Baltimore,*" she had led him far on the road to Love. From the rapid progress which he generally made in the affections of his mistress, it must be conceded that he could love more in a

given time than any other man. For we will here find him, though introduced as a stranger, engaged to be married before the evening is over.

About eleven o'clock, who should step in but the apprentice boy, ripe for fun—having, after his master had retired to rest, taken out of the stable, according to agreement, a couple of horses. Upon going out to put them up, there they stood, covered with perspiration; and in lieu of saddles, there were two bundles of hay, upon one of which the apprentice had rode, and brought the other for his friend David.

They drank on that night their fill of amusement, and just before the break of day, David, having arranged matters with his love, and fixed upon a time for a visit, when he was to ask her mother's consent, set off with his friend for home.

They had to ride a rapid race. The first light of morning was coming forth, when, in passing a neighbouring Quaker's, who happened to be out, they were discovered. A halt was called: the affair must be concealed. So David, returning rode up to the Quaker's, made a full confession, and implored his secrecy. It was the first time he had offended; would never do so again; would be marked in his future conduct; that a discovery would forever ruin the apprentice boy. These, with sundry other arguments, finally prevailed; and on they rode. The horses were rubbed, and

put away ; and the friends, by means of a pole, climbed in at one of the upper windows.

Scarcely were they quiet, when the apprentice boy was called by his master to get up and be stirring. David's Sunday clothes for a moment plagued him. They went down together.

Quaker.—Why, David, how came thee here ?

David.—I went over to the frolic, sir ; got tired, quit, and came over here ; and my friend got up and let me in.

Quaker.—Thee had better have taken my advice.

David.—Yes, sir, I wish I had ; it would have saved me a long walk.

So the affair was entirely concealed, and the whole matter passed off smoothly. David's time hung heavily on his hands, until the day appointed for his visit arrived. Rigging himself in his best clothes, he borrowed a horse, and set out to see his intended. Upon arriving at the house, he was told that she was visiting a neighbour's ; and over he went to see her.

Riding up to the house where she was, many people had collected ; and to tell his business, or not attempt to conceal it, was more than his modesty could bear. So, feigning an excuse, he asked if they had seen any thing of a bay filly, belonging to his friend the Quaker, which had strayed off—he himself having left her in the stable at home. He observed that many smiled, and looked

quite knowing, as in truth they were, the mother of the girl having told the object of his visit before his arrival; not being able, in common with her sex, to keep a secret. However, David soon managed to get an interview, and persuaded his intended to take a seat behind him, and return to her mother's. As he rode off with his tender charge, some wag among the crowd cried out, "I expect you have found your bay filly now!" Reader, if you were ever in love, you can imagine the feelings of David at this specimen of backwoods humour; if not, I can give you no better idea of them than by using his own language: "I wish I may be shot if I know how I felt; but I tell you what, it made me feel quite *all-overish*." Nevertheless, he spent his time very pleasantly, and had a day appointed for his wedding.

Not long after this visit, a wolf hunt was agreed on; and accordingly, on a fixed day, the neighbours all sat out. David being unacquainted with the woods, got lost, and wandered about, not being able to ascertain where he was. Most gentle reader, methinks you seem thunderstruck at the annunciation that David Crockett was lost in the woods! But I beg you to bear in mind that he received his knowledge not by intuition, but by experience; and at this time he had not commenced his favourite pursuit of hunting.

As the day was drawing to a close, and David was expecting to spend the night alone in the

woods, what should he see but a female figure, wandering about, apparently lost. Upon making towards it, he beheld before him the woman who had pledged herself to be his, and his only. An explanation took place, which accounted for her situation. She had left home in the morning, in order to drive up the horses to go to meeting, and wandering off, was unable to get back. David gave a narration of himself, and together did they thank kind fortune for having, in a sportive humour, brought about so remarkable a meeting.

A godsend of this sort one never forgets: not even in the dull afternoon of life; but it is ever looked upon as a little green isle in the waste of early years, which the fancy still delights to visit and linger on, as at home. They luckily, in a short time, came in sight of a hospitable roof, where they were entertained with much kindness. On the next day, David attended her home; and the time fixed for his wedding being close at hand, he there remained until he was married.

CHAPTER IV.


DAVID CROCKETT being married, we have now to look upon him in a new light, but in one not less amusing. We will find in him no disposition to forego pleasure, or avoid a frolic; and will contemplate the outbreking of that peculiarity of talent which has served to identify him with the country in which he lives.

I fear we shall not be able to relieve him from the poverty which was ever his attendant; for we find him for two years after his marriage living with his wife's mother, and making barely enough for a support. From this situation he removed and settled upon Elk River; when, the late war breaking out, he left home, and served as a volunteer in defence of his country. After serving several months, he obtained permission to return home; but having tasted the excitement of battle, the pleasure of company, *etc.*, he became unhappy, and again sought the army.

He was in many skirmishes, and always bore among his comrades the reputation of a brave man. He was at Tallisahatchee, Talladago, and at Pensacola. Serving under General Jackson, he became personally acquainted with him, and was sincerely and devotedly his friend, until circum-

stances connected with his political life, brought about a separation.

During his stay in the army, he found a field for the exercise of that talent with which nature had so eminently endowed him. Without education, without the refinement of good society, perfectly a child of nature, and thrown by accident among men raised, like himself, on the frontiers, and consequently uneducated, he was perfectly at home. Naturally of a fine person, with a goodness of heart rarely equalled, and a talent for humour never excelled, he soon found his way to the hearts of his messmates. No man ever enjoyed a greater degree of personal popularity, than did David Crockett while with the army; and his success in political life is mainly attributable to that fact. I have met with many of his messmates, who spoke of him with the affection of a brother, and from them have heard many anecdotes, which convince me how much goodness of heart he really possesses. He not unfrequently would lay out his own money to buy a blanket for a suffering soldier; and never did he own a dollar which was not at the service of the first friend who called for it. Blessed with a memory which never forgot any thing, he seemed merely a depository of anecdote: while, at the same time, to invent, when at a loss, was as easy as to narrate those which he had already heard. These qualities made him the rallying point for fun with all his messmates, and



served to give him that notoriety which he now possesses. Vanity or refinement were terms that he hardly knew the meaning of, and his mind, untaught by rigid rules, roved free as the wild beasts he hunted, and sometimes gave vent to expressions and to ideas, which could never have been conceived by any other individual. This slight sketch will perhaps be doubted. But to those who doubt, I would say, go and hunt with Colonel Crockett for a week, and you will then believe, and never regret the time spent.

While Mr. Crockett was absent, fighting in defence of his country, he met with a severe misfortune in the death of his wife, which rendered it necessary for him to return and take care of his children. This event served to wean him from all thoughts of the army, kept him closely at home, and for some time changed the general tenor of his life.

Duty to his children required that he should seek a helpmate ; and accordingly he selected for his companion the widow of a deceased friend. He then removed to Laurens county, where circumstances forced him to figure in a different sphere. Here his popularity secured him the office of justice of the peace. Soon after this he was elected colonel ; and finally a representative in the state legislature. To fill these various offices, he was invited by the partiality of his friends ; but his success is mainly attributable to energy of

character, and to the possession of that talent, in an eminent degree, which enables a man to recognise every person he meets, whether he knows him or not; and to inquire, without being discomposed, after wives and children who have long since been swept from existence.

Colonel Crockett was flattered by being elected to the legislature; but, satisfied that he was called upon to discharge a duty for which his early life had rendered him unqualified, he felt awkward. However, he took his seat, and the preliminary business of electing door keepers, clerks, *etc.* having been gone through, he discovered many persons presenting what they termed "bills," and being fresh from the backwoods, and unacquainted with the rules of a deliberative body, took up an idea, that, as many others were presenting bills, he must do so too. So he got a friend to draft a bill, rose in his seat, and with much confidence presented it. The object of it I have now forgotten, though I was satisfied, at the time of his narration to me, of its propriety. The bill was opposed by Mr. M——l, who, during the discussion, thought proper to travel out of his way to allude to Colonel Crockett, as the gentleman from the *cane*, in rather disparaging terms.

The colonel's mettle began to rise: so that, when Mr. M——l seated himself, upon many persons crying out, "Crockett, answer him—Crockett, answer him," he determined to do so. His diff-

dence for a time prevented him from rising—but his embarrassed situation is more happily described in his own language. "Well, I had never made a speech in my life. I did n't know whether I could speak or not; and they kept crying out to me, 'Crockett, answer him—Crockett, answer him:—why the deuce do n't you answer him?' So up I popped. I was as mad as fury: and there I stood and not a word could I get out. Well, I bothered, and stammered, and looked foolish, and still there I stood; but after a while I began to talk. I do n't know what I said about my *bill*, but I jerked it into *him*. I told him that he had got hold of the wrong man; that he did n't know who he was fooling with; that he reminded me of the meanest thing on God's earth, an old coon dog, barking up the wrong tree."

But the colonel was not satisfied; for, says he, "After the house adjourned, seeing Mr. M——I walking off alone, I followed him and proposed a walk. He consented, and we went something like a mile, when I called a halt. Said I, 'M——I, do you know what I brought you here for?' 'No.' 'Well, I brought you here for the express purpose of whipping you, and I mean to do it.' But the fellow said he did n't mean any thing, and kept 'pologising, till I got into a good humour. We then went back together; and I do n't believe any body ever knew any thing about it."

"I'll tell you another story of this same man:

'twan't long after my difficulty with M——l, before he got into a fight with a member of the senate, in which he was worsted—for he had his ruffle torn off, and by accident it remained on the battle ground. I happened to go there next morning, and having heard of the circumstance, knew how the ruffle came there. I did n't like M——l much, and I determined to have some fun. So, I took up his fine cambric ruffle and pinned it to my coarse cotton shirt—made it as conspicuous as possible, and when the house met, strutted in. I seated myself near M——l; when the members, understanding how it was, soon filled the house with a roar of laughter. M——l could n't stand it, and walked out. I, thinking he might want a fight, though I had tried him, followed after; but it did n't take place; and after a while he came up to me, and asked if that was n't his ruffle. I told him yes, and presenting it, observed that I looked upon it as the flag of the lower house, which, in battle, had been borne off by the senate; and, that being a member of the lower house, I felt it my duty to retake it."

The "gentleman from the *cane*" was soon known to every member of both houses, and never was there a species of fun going on, but Colonel Crockett must have a hand in it. Thus did he become exceedingly popular, and his annunciation, declining to serve for another term, caused much regret.

Colonel Crockett had vested the scrapings of his industry in a mill, which was scarcely completed, before a freshet swept it off, and left no trace of its existence. Retiring to bed, comfortably situated, he awoke next morning flat without a dollar: so that, ever was he mere sport for fortune. But he had been schooled too deeply in *misfortune* to murmur at his luck, or spend his time in idle regret. He saw that, without capital, where he was, he could scarcely support himself. So, winding up his business, a short time found a little family, with a couple of pack horses heavily laden, travelling on deeper into the "far off West." In advance of this party, humming a song, walked a cheerful, light-hearted backwoodsman, with a child on one arm and a rifle on the other, followed by half a dozen dogs.

This incident in the life of Colonel Crockett, simple as it is, is fraught with philosophy; and if attended to, may compensate some reader for the perusal of this volume. How many of us, when we meet with misfortunes, are rather disposed to give way than to bear up against them. How many of us curse what we call our luck, and some even indulge in farther profanity. Yet how idle! Will our cursing or fretting restore our losses? Or will our sinking beneath the weight of misfortune, call forth tears of sympathy from a cold, calculating, interested world? He is little versed in the ways of the world who thinks so. Mankind

are ever disposed to press down him who is sinking. It is human nature. We are all struggling to accomplish some object, and the more we keep beneath us the better our prospect. One is rarely assisted, unless his energy of character is forcing him ahead against accumulating circumstances: or unless he is so situated as not to require it. In either case, then, self interest prompts assistance, and in the latter you will have it forced upon you. This idea I have often seen illustrated, when seated on the margin of a little stream, watching the fish endeavouring to get up its rapids: the larger ones ever chase away the smaller, to make room for themselves.

We curse our luck, and even call down the vengeance of heaven upon us. Yes! When—rarely is there an exception—if we analyze our loss, it may be traced to some imprudence of our own. Action is the soul of every thing. If we meet with a loss, regret is idle, and the sooner we go to work, the sooner it is repaired.

I do not mean to inculcate the idea that it is necessary to move whenever one meets with misfortune. . Nothing is more absurd: and no country can give a more forcible illustration of my remark than the “far off West.” Thousands of young men, of worth, of character, and of family, have flooded the west, to better their fortunes. They come here with anticipations of immediate success; and there are so many engaged in the

same enterprise, that disappointment must be the inevitable consequence. And they spend their time, either brooding over past days, which then seem happy, or fall into the too prevalent customs of our country, drinking and gaming; then sicken and die away, under the withering influence of blighted hopes. The learned professions in this country are crowded beyond any thing I have ever seen; consequently the wreck of talent is great. Often have I met with examples which chilled me to the heart. Often have I seen one who might, by the coruscations of his genius, have shone conspicuous in the circle from which he came, in some far land, and whose parents are yet shaping out "Oh! such bright hopes of future greatness," sinking into nothingness from cold neglect. Often do they sink into despondency, lamenting the loss of that society to which they have been accustomed, and of which, here, they cannot taste the sweets.

These remarks are intended only to apply to the more unsettled portions of the "far off West," where, from the transitory nature of its inhabitants, and from the fact that they are made up of representatives from every region between the two circles, it is impossible that talent can be as much respected, or as highly appreciated as it is in a more settled society. A frontier country is no place for a man of modesty, of refinement, or of delicacy; and it must ever be that in a society

so constituted, success is as often the result of accident as the consequence of merit.

But to our narrative. When Colonel Crockett was next heard from, he had settled himself about one hundred and fifty miles from his former residence, in Gibson county, Western District; and was hard at work, putting up log cabins. His children were all too young to be of any service to him, so that all the labour requisite for forming a new settlement was performed by himself. His cabins were built; a well was dug; a little patch was cleared for corn; and the Colonel found himself in the bosom of our western forest, forty miles from any settlement.

Colonel Crockett was never avaricious; and a change in his circumstances, from bad to worse, had no effect upon his spirits. They were too buoyant, too playful, ever to yield to any misfortune: so that, although at home above all others in a crowd, he seemed equally pleased with the deepest solitude. Here he became wedded to hunting, and the great quantity of game was well calculated to have fascinated any one. Being cut off from all society, his rifle and dogs were ever his companions. Even the face of the country he had chosen to dwell in, seemed, in some measure, the counter part of his mind. It was wild and irregular, and, like himself, subject to no restraint. Here, one moment, all nature was hushed into silence: the next, the earth seemed rocking to its

centre. He had chosen to settle in that section of country where the earthquake of 1812 was not sensibly felt, east of the Mississippi river. That country has been subject to slight shocks ever since, and the colonel remarked to me, that frequently, while at work, he has had his clothes hat shaken down, but would merely hang them and continue his labour.

CHAPTER V.

THE earthquake of 1812 has been often described; but I must mention a few incidents connected with it, as the scene of many hunting stories, as well as the residence of Colonel Crockett, lies in that section of country where its effects were most felt, east of the Mississippi river. This section of country is termed the *Shakes*, and is never alluded to in common conversation by any other title.

The Obion river, a deep and navigable stream which empties into the Mississippi nearly opposite to New Madrid, was dammed up, and two considerable lakes, one nearly twenty miles long and varying in its breadth, the other not quite so large, have been found of unknown depth. The bed of the river has been changed; and fissures or openings, made in the earth by the concussion, still remain, running parallel to each other, of various lengths, from three to thirty feet wide, and from ten to forty feet deep. One, to visit these *Shakes*, would see striking marks of the gigantic power of an earthquake. He would find the largest forest trees split from their roots to their tops, and lying half on each side of a fissure. He would find them split in every direction, and lying in all shapes. At the time of this earthquake, no per-

sons were living where those lakes have been formed. Colonel Crockett was among the nearest settlers; and to this day, there is much of that country entirely uninhabited, and even unknown. Several severe hurricanes have passed along, blowing down all the trees in one direction, and an undergrowth has sprung up, making these places almost impenetrable to man.

This section of country which has been visited by the shakes, forms the best hunting grounds in the west. There are bears, wolves, panthers, deer, elk, wild cats, *etc.* in abundance; and this is the only place within my knowledge east of the Mississippi, where elk are yet to be found.

These lakes are famed above all places for their great quantity of honey—I presume from the fact that the immense number of trees which were killed by the formation of the lakes have afforded excellent hives. A bee-hunter told me he had remained in one spot and counted, in sight, eighty bee trees. They have been much hunted, and are now becoming more scarce. A few settlements for the purpose of hunting have lately been formed on the margin of these lakes, which, besides the game enumerated, are filled with wild geese, ducks, and swans. It was to this section of country, as I before remarked, that Colonel Crockett removed after his pecuniary misfortunes.

Innumerable are the anecdotes that daily occurred, while with no companion save his favourite

•

Betsy, (his rifle,) or with his son and dogs sometimes added, he roved the forest.

Still hunting is with all hunters a favourite amusement. It requires more talent, and gives a wider field for the formation of stratagems and the exercise of ingenuity than any other species of the same occupation. There are many modes practised by a wary hunter of approaching game, even in an open field, which are attended with success. One will steal up while it is feeding—remaining perfectly still, and personating a stump when it becomes the least alarmed. His progress is gradual and at stolen intervals. The object which he wishes to shoot becomes familiarized to the stump, as it supposes, and the hunter approaches as near as he wishes. Another personating a hog, will, upon his hands and knees, root himself along until within shooting distance. Either of these modes, when practised with skill, often proves successful. But there are a thousand plans, the best of which the hunter must select, and will be governed in his choice entirely by circumstances.

His favourite, *Betsy*, as he termed her, I had the pleasure of shooting. She is a large, coarse, common rifle, with a flint lock, and, from appearance, has been much used. In her breech there is a wire hole or two with feathers in them, and several parts of her may be found wrapped with a wax thread, for the purpose of healing up wounds

which she has received in her passage through life.


To bear hunting, Colonel Crockett has ever been most wedded; first, because it is profitable; secondly, because there is danger in it, and consequently great excitement. It requires a *man* to be a bear hunter; for he is frequently thrown into situations which require as much coolness and determined purpose of mind as though he were in a regular battle. All hunters agree in saying that its meat is superior to that of any other wild game. You may drink, from its peculiar sweetness, (and it will never be attended with the slightest inconvenience,) a pint of pure bear oil at a draught.

Occasionally settlers began to gather around him, and Colonel Crockett was called on for meat. If he had it, it was theirs—if not, he would take his dogs, go over and kill them as much as they wanted. This trait in his character, always gained for him the good will of those who settled near him.

I was amused at the simplicity with which he told me the following story: "I had n't been a hunter long in these backwoods, when I had an occasion to send my little son a short distance from home; he soon came galloping back, and told me he saw two large elk cross the road just before him. I gathered up my rifle and accoutrements, jumped upon the horse, took up my son behind me, and

show where they were, and rode off. I did not think it advisable to carry my dogs; for they would at once have run them out of my hearing. The sun was something like two hours high, and the evening was calm and still. I had never at this time killed an elk, and was very anxious to do so. I found where they had crossed the road, left my little boy the horse to go home, and followed after them. The ground was rather hard, and their tracks almost imperceptible; but I noticed where the grass was bruised by their treading, and sometimes I could see where they had bit a bush; in this way I followed after them. I went, I s'pose, about a mile, when I seed *my* elk feeding in a little prairie; there were no trees near me; so I got down, and tried to root my way to 'em, but they had got a notion of me, for they would feed a while, and then turn their heads back and look for me, and then run off a little. We soon got into the woods agin, and I begun to work 'em right badly. When they were feeding, I'd git a tree 'tween me and them, and run as hard as I could, then peep round to see 'em, and get down, root myself behind another tree, and then run agin. The woods were mighty open, and I could see 'em a long way, and I'd have got a shot, but as I was creeping 'long after 'em, I see'd five deer coming towards me. I stopped right still, and they come feeding 'long close to me: when they got in about twenty yards of me, I raised old Betsy, levelled

her, and down dropped the largest; the others raised their heads and looked astonished; went up to the one which was down and smelt him, but didn't seem afraid of me. I spoke not, and the report of the rifle was the only noise. Having loaded, I raised old Bet again, and down come another; the others only looked more astonished. I shot down a third, and the remainder still kept looking on. Coming off in a hurry, I brought but few balls, and my fourth load contained the last. I thought I must have *my elk*; so I would n't shoot another deer. I have never seen any thing like that since, in all my hunting. I don't believe they had ever seen a man before; for they was n't the least afraid of me. Well, as I was saying, I thought I must have my elk; so I just left the deer lying there, and I was sorry I'd killed 'em, and off I started. I found their tracks, and followed on till I agin see'd 'em; 'twas gitting late in the evening when I come in sight of 'em; they had somewhat forgotten me, tho' they were still a little shy; so, pursuing my former plan, I gained on 'em, but they still had a notion of me, and I could n't git a close shoot. The sun was down, and it was growing a little dim, and I found I must either shoot or lose 'em; so I resolved to take the first chance. Again getting a tree 'tween me and them, I run as hard as I could up to it; and upon peeping round, there stood my elk about one hundred and forty yards distant, in a tolerably clear



place, with their heads turned back looking for me. This was my only chance ; so raising up old Betsy, I fired at the one which was nearest to me : at the report of the gun, it run off, passing the one which was before it about twenty yards, and then tumbled over. The other ran on and stopped with it. The ball, as I found afterward, had entered just behind the shoulder, and ranged forward. I felt a little afraid, because they were so large ; but I went up : when I got in about twenty yards of 'em, the one which was standing up began to paw the ground very violently and shake his head at me ; his horns were about six feet long, and he looked very formidable. I had nothing to shoot him with, and he seemed, from his actions, determined for battle. I tried to frighten him, but I was not able to do so till I gave a shrill call, when off he run ; so great is the effect of the human voice upon all animals. I then went rather nearer to the one which was lying down, walked round him several times, and kept throwing chunks, to find whether he was alive or not ; but he did not move, so I went up to him, and sure enough he was as dead as could be. By this time it was dark—I'd wandered off about four miles, and had nothing with me but my knife : however, I set to work and butchered him on the ground, and then set off for home. I felt mighty proud of this act, because the elk was the first I had ever killed,

and he was so large. Next morning, with the aid of pack horses, I got him home."

The chief thing which struck me in the above anecdote was, that the colonel should term then *his elk*, while they were running in the woods; it shows the great confidence he has in his gun; and I believe, from what I have seen, that Colonel Crockett feels as certain of a deer or elk which he may find in the woods, if he can get within one hundred and fifty yards of it, as if he had it in his chimney, smoking, and would be as much offended were any one to frighten it, as he would be were the same individual to take one of his hogs.

Colonel Crockett, having hunted for some time collected all his skins, loaded a horse, and set out for a store in order to barter them for groceries. This simple incident exerted a great influence on his after life. At the store he met several acquaintances with whom he had served in the legislature, and together they spent a happy evening. Upon parting, they solicited Colonel Crockett again to become a candidate for the legislature; this he declined, telling them that there were several candidates already in the field, and that he could not hope for success. Moreover, he was an entire stranger; the election came on in a few weeks; and that he lived down in the cane, forty miles from any settlement. Believing the matter at rest, they parted. Colonel Crockett returned home and devoted his time chiefly to hunting

Accident, however, soon afterward threw in his way a newspaper, in which he saw himself announced as a candidate for the legislature at the ensuing election. He viewed the matter as a quiz; but after thinking of the subject, resolved to make a trial; and lent all his energy to the accomplishment of that object, with a hope of quizzing those who had attempted to quiz him.

He gave up for a time his favourite amusement, and began to mix among the people. He could occasionally hear of persons who intended to vote for the great bear hunter. He was becoming somewhat formidable, and the three other candidates agreed among themselves that two should withdraw in favour of the third. This was to be determined at some place where there was to be a very considerable gathering; and to that place, an entire stranger, went Colonel Crockett. He beat about among the crowd the greater part of the day entirely unknown. When it was determined that B. should run, the colonel went up to a small crowd, and called for a quart of whiskey, for which he had to pay fifty cents. While it was passing about, the colonel still unknown, B. happened to pass along, Crockett hailed him.

"Hallo! B., you don't know me, (B. called his name and passed into the crowd,) but I'll make you know me mighty well before August; I see they have weighed you out to me, but I'll beat you mighty badly." (Crockett not knowing a man.)

B.—“Where did you spring from, Colonel?”

C.—“O! I’ve just crept out from the cane, to see what discoveries I could make among the whites—you think you have greatly the advantage of me, B.; ’tis true I live forty miles from any settlement; I am very poor, and you are very rich; **✓** you see it takes two ’coon skins here to buy a quart, but I’ve good dogs, and my little boys at home will go their death to support my election; they are mighty industrious; they hunt every night till twelve o’clock; but it keeps the little fellows mighty busy to keep me in whiskey. When they gets tired, I takes my rifle and goes out and kills a wolf, for which the state pays me three dollars; so one way or other I keeps knocking along.”

B.—“Well, Colonel, I see you can beat me electioneering.”

C.—“My dear fellow, you don’t call this electioneering, do you? When you see me electioneering I goes fixed for the purpose. I’ve got a suit of deer leather clothes, with two big pockets; **✓** so I puts a bottle of whiskey in one, and a twist of tobacco in t’other, and starts out: then if I meets a friend, why I pulls out my bottle and gives him a drink—he’ll be mighty apt, before he drinks, to throw away his tobacco; so when he’s done, I pulls my twist out of t’other pocket and gives him a *chaw*: I never likes to leave a man worse off than when I found him. If I had given him a drink, and he had lost his tobacco, he would not

Have made much ; but give him tobacco and a drink too, and you are mighty apt to get his vote." Though profuse in his liberality, the colonel boasted of his economy, saying, when alone he never spent a 'coon skin, but always carried hare skins to buy half-pints. . Conversing in this way, he soon became well known ; and ere he left the ground no person was more talked of than the great bear hunter.

His fondness for fun gave rise to many anecdotes ; among others I have heard this, which I do not altogether believe : Colonel Crockett, while on an electioneering trip, fell in at a gathering, and it became necessary for him to treat the company. His finances were rather low, having but one 'coon skin about him ; however, he pulled it out, slapped it down on the counter, and called for its value in whiskey. The merchant measured out the whiskey and threw the skin into the loft. The colonel, observing the logs very open, took out his ramrod, and, upon the merchant turning his back, twisted his 'coon skin out and pocketed it : when more whiskey was wanted, the same skin was pulled out, slapped upon the counter, and its value called for. This trick was played until they were all tired drinking.

About this time an incident also occurred somewhat amusing, and which will serve to give a further illustration of the backwoods. The colonel's opponent was an honourable man, but proud and

lofty in his bearing. This of course was laid aside, as much as practicable, while he was electioneering. Standing one day at his window, he observed several of his friends passing along the road, and familiarly hailed them to call by and take a drink. They called, and upon going into the house, there was a handsome table, with choice liquors set out on the middle of the carpet, which was not large enough to cover the floor, but left on each side a vacant space around the room. On this vacant space walked B.'s friends, without ever daring to approach the table. After many and frequent solicitations, and seeing B. upon the carpet, they went up and drank; but left him manifestly with displeasure. Calling at the next house to which they came, where happened to live one of Crockett's friends, they asked what kind of a man was the great bear hunter; and received for answer that he was a good fellow, but very poor, and lived in a small log cabin, with a dirt floor. They all cried out he was the man for them, and swore they would be d——d sooner than support a man as proud as B. They never having seen a carpet before, swore that B. had invited them to his house to take a drink, and had spread down one of his best bed quilts for them to walk upon, and that it was nothing but a piece of pride.

CHAPTER VI.

WHILE electioneering, the colonel always conciliates every crowd into which he may be thrown by the narration of some anecdote. It is his manner, more than the anecdote, which delights you. Having been a great deal with the Dutch, he draws very liberally on them whenever he wants to make sport. I once had the pleasure of seeing Colonel Crockett the centre of some dozen persons, to whom he was telling the following story of a Dutchman, whose hen-house had met with some mishap, and who, afterwards meeting with Colonel Crockett, thus went on: "Well, tam it, what you tink, a tam harricoon come to my hinkle stall" (hen-house) "an picked out eberv hair out de backs of all my young hinkles; so I goes ober to brudder Richards, and gets his fox trap; an as I comes back, I says to myself, I'll catch de tam harricoon. So I takes de fox trap an goes to my hinkle stall, an I did n't set it outside, an I did n't set it inside, but I puts it down jist dere. So next morning I goes to my hinkle stall, an sure enough I had de tam harricoon fast; an he was n't white, an he was n't black, an eberv hair was off he tail, (opossum,) an soon as he see me, he look so shame—ah! you tam harricoon, you kill my hinkles, heh! an I hit him a lick, an he lay down, an

he look so sorry, he make me tink he repent ; so I turn him loose. Well, now what do you tink ; I goes to my hinkle stall next morning, and dere lay my old speckled hinkle, an eberv hair was out her back ; so I goes ober to brudder Richard's gin, an gits his fox trap, to catch de tam harricoon ; an I carried it to de hinkle stall, an I did n't set it outside, an I did n't set it inside, but I puts it jist dere ; an sure enough, next morning I had de old harricoon gin ; an he was n't white, and he was n't black ; but he was white, an he was black, spotted all ober, (pole cat,) an I goes up to him, ah ! you's de tam harricoon dat catch my old speckled hinkle, heh ! you de tam rascal ! an I hits him a lick, and he lif he tail up, an don't you tink I smelt him ?"

Pursuing this course, he laughs away any prejudice which may exist against him ; and having created a favourable impression, enforces his claims by local arguments, showing the bearing which great national questions have upon the interests of the persons whom he wishes to represent. This mode, together with the faculty of being a boon companion to every one he meets, generally enables him to accomplish his object.

Over his competitor B., he was elected with much ease ; and served for four successive years in the legislature, notwithstanding he moved during the time more than one hundred and fifty miles, and was, consequently, dependent upon strangers for his second election. This is a forci-

ble truth of the great power of his talent for electioneering.

While in the legislature, there was a bill before it for the creation of a county. The author of it wished to run the boundary line, so as to support his popularity; to this the colonel was opposed, because his interest was affected by it. They were hammering at it for some time; whatever the author of the bill would affect by speaking, the colonel would undo by logrolling; until the matter was drawing to a close, when he rose and made the following speech:

“Mr. Speaker,—Do you know what that man’s bill reminds me of? Well, I ’spose you don’t, so I’ll tell you. Well, Mr. Speaker, when I first come to this country, a blacksmith was a rare thing; but there happened to be one in my neighbourhood; he had no striker, and whenever one of the neighbours wanted any work done, he had to go over and strike till his work was finished. These were hard times, Mr. Speaker, but we had to do the best we could. It happened that one of my neighbours wanted an axe, so he took along with him a piece of iron, and went over to the blacksmith’s to strike till his axe was done. The iron was heated, and my neighbour fell to work, and was striking there nearly all day; when the blacksmith concluded the iron would n’t make an axe, but ’twould make a fine mattock; so my neighbour wanting a mattock, concluded he would

go over and strike till his mattock was done; accordingly, he went over the next day, and worked faithfully; but towards night the blacksmith concluded his iron would n't make a mattock, but 'twould make a fine ploughshare; so my neighbour wanting a ploughshare, agreed that he would go over the next day and strike till that was done; accordingly, he again went over, and fell hard to work; but towards night the blacksmith concluded his iron would n't make a ploughshare, but 'twould make a fine *skow*; so my neighbour, tired working, cried, a *skow* let it be—and the blacksmith taking up the red hot iron, threw it into a trough of water near him, and as it fell in, it *fung out skow*. And this, Mr. Speaker, will be the way with that man's bill for a county; he'll keep you all here doing nothing, and finally his bill will turn out a *skow*, now mind if it don't."

✓ Whenever the colonel was out of the legislature, he was either at work upon his little farm, or engaged in his favourite pursuit of hunting; and in this way has the most of his life been spent. By hunting, he has supplied himself and all his neighbours with meat; and there lives no man who has undergone more hardships, done more acts of friendship, or who has been more exposed to all changes of weather, than David Crockett. He has lived almost entirely in the woods, and his life has been a continued scene of anecdote to one fond of hair-breadth escapes and hunting stories.

The following story will be read with interest, both on account of the original ideas which it may present; and likewise, as it will serve to illustrate the character of Colonel Crockett in a new light. I shall give it, as far as my recollection serves me, in the colonel's own language.

"Well, as I have told you, it has been a custom with me ever since I moved to this country, to spend a part of every winter in bear hunting, unless I was engaged in public life. I generally take a tent, pack horses, and a friend 'long with me, and go down to the Shakes, where I camp out and hunt till I get tired, or till I get as much meat as I want. I do this because there is a great deal of game there; and besides, I never see any body but the friend I carry, and I like to hunt in a wilderness, where nobody can disturb me. I could tell you a thousand frolics I've had in these same Shakes; but perhaps the following one will amuse you:

"Sometime in the winter of 1824 or '25, a friend called to see me, to take a bear hunt. I was in the humour, so we got our pack horses, fixed up our tent and provisions, and set out for the Shakes. We arrived there safe, raised our tent, stored away our provisions, and commenced hunting: for several days we were quite successful; our game we brought to the tent, salted it, and packed it away. We had several hunts, and nothing

occurred worth telling, save that we killed our game.

"But, one evening as we were coming along, our pack horses loaded with bear meat, and our dogs trotting lazily after us, old Whirlwind held up his head and looked about; then rubbed his nose agin a bush, and opened. I knew, from the way he sung out, 'twas an old *he* bear. The balance of the dogs buckled in, and off they went right up a hollow. I gave up the horses to my friend, to carry 'em to the tent, which was now about half a mile distant, and set out after the dogs.

"The hollow up which the bear had gone made a bend, and I knew he would follow it; so I run across to head him. The sun was now down; 'twas growing dark mighty fast, and 'twas cold; so I buttoned my jacket close round me, and run on. I had n't gone fur, before I heard the dogs tack, and they come a tearing right down the hollow. Presently I heard the old bear rattling through the cane, and the dogs coming on like lightning after him. I dashed on; I felt like I had wings, my dogs made such a roaring cry; they rushed by me, and as they did I harked 'em on; they all broke out, and the woods echoed back; and back, to their voices. It seemed to me they fairly flew, for 'twas n't long before they overhauled him, and I could hear 'em fighting not fur before me. I run on, but just before I got there, the old bear made a break and got loose;

but the dogs kept close up, and every once in a while they stopped him and had a fight. I tried for my life to git up, but just before I'd get there, he'd break loose. I followed him this way for two or three miles, through briars, cane, *etc.* and he devilled me mightily. Once I thought I had him: I got up in about fifteen or twenty feet, 'twas so dark I could n't tell the bear from a dog, and I started to go to him; but I found out there was a creek between us. How deep it was I didn't know; but it was dark, and cold, and too late to turn back; so I held my rifle up and walked right in. Before I got across, the old bear got loose and shot for it, right through the cane; I was mighty tired, but I scrambled out and followed on. I knew I was obliged to keep in hearing of my dogs, or git lost.

"Well, I kept on, and once in a while I could hear 'em fighting and baying just before me; then I'd run up, but before I'd get there, the old bear would git loose. I sometimes thought 'bout giving up and going back; but while I'd be thinking, they'd begin to fight agin, and I'd run on. I followed him this way 'bout, as near as I could guess, from four to five miles, when the old bear could n't stand it any longer, and took a tree; and I tell you what, I was mighty glad of it.

"I went up, but at first it was so dark I could see nothing; however, after looking about, and gitting the tree between me and a star, I could

see a very dark looking place, and I raised up old Betsy, and she lightened. Down come the old bear; but he was n't much hurt, for of all the fights you ever did see, that beat all. I had six dogs, and for nearly an hour they kept rolling and tumbling right at my feet. I could n't see any thing but one old white dog I had; but every now and then the bear made 'em sing out right under me. I had my knife drawn, to stick him whenever he should seize me; but after a while, bear, dogs and all, rolled down a precipice just before me, and I could hear them fighting, like they were in a hole. I loaded Betsy, laid down, and felt about in the hole with her till I got her agin the bear, and I fired; but I did n't kill him, for out of the hole he bounced, and he and the dogs fought harder than ever. I laid old Betsy down, and drew my knife; but the bear and dogs just formed a lump, rolling about; and presently down they all went again into the hole.

"My dogs now began to sing out mighty often: they were getting tired, for it had been the hardest fight I ever saw. I found out how the bear was laying, and I looked for old Betsy to shoot him again; but I had laid her down somewhere and could n't find her. I got hold of a stick and began to punch him; he did n't seem to mind it much, so I thought I would git down into the crack, and kill him with my knife.

"I considered some time 'bout this; it was ten

or eleven o'clock, and a cold winter night. I was something like thirty miles from any settlement; there was no living soul near me, except my friend, who was in the tent, and I did n't know where that was—I knew my bear was in a crack made by the shakes, but how deep it was, and whether I could get out if I got in, were things I could n't tell. I was sitting down right over the bear, thinking; and every once in a while some of my dogs would sing out, as if they wanted help; so I got up and let myself down in the crack behind the bear. Where I landed was about as deep as I am high; I felt mighty ticklish, and I wished I was out; I could n't see a thing in the world, but I determined to go through with it. I drew my knife and kept feeling about with my hands and feet till I touched the bear; this I did very gently, then got upon my hands and knees, and inched my left hand up his body, with a knife in my right, till I got pretty fur up, and I plunged it into him; he sunk down and for a moment there was a great struggle; but by the time I scrambled out, every thing was getting quiet, and my dogs, one at a time, come out after me and laid down at my feet. I knew every thing was safe.

“It began now to cloud up: 'twas mighty dark, and as I did n't know the direction of my tent, I determined to stay all night. I took out my flint and steel and raised a little fire; but the wood was so cold and wet it would n't burn much. I

had sweated so much after the bear, that I began to get very thirsty, and felt like I would die, if I did n't git some water : so, taking a light along, I went to look for the creek I had waded, and as good luck would have it, I found the creek, and got back to my bear. But from having been in a sweat all night, I was now very chilly : it was the middle of winter, and the ground was hard frozen for several inches, but this I had not noticed before : I again set to work to build me a fire, but all I could do could n't make it burn. The excitement under which I had been labouring had all died away, and I was so cold I felt very much like dying : but a notion struck me to git my bear up out of the crack ; so down into it I went, and worked until I got into a sweat again ; and just as I would git him up so high, that if I could turn him over once more he'd be out, he'd roll back. I kept working, and resting, and while I was at it, it began to hail mighty fine ; but I kept on, and in about three hours I got him out.


"I then came up almost exhausted : my fire had gone out and I laid down, and soon fell asleep ; but 'twas n't long before I waked almost frozen. The wind sounded mighty cold as it passed along and I called my dogs, and made 'em lie upon me to keep me warm ; but it would n't do. I thought I ought to make some exertion to save my life, and I got up, but I don't know why or wherefore, and began to grope about in the dark ; the first

thing I hit agin was a tree: it felt mighty slick and icy, as I hugged it, and a notion struck me to climb it; so up I started, and I climbed that tree for thirty feet before I came to any limb, and then slipped down. It was awful warm work. How often I climbed it, I never knew; but I was going up and slipping down for three or four hours, and when day first began to break, I was going up that tree. As soon as it was cleverly light, I saw before me a slim sweet gum, so slick, that it looked like every *varmunt* in the woods had been sliding down it for a month. I started off and found my tent, where sat my companion, who had given me up for lost. I had been distant about five miles; and, after resting, I brought my friend to see the bear. I had run more perils than those described; had been all night on the brink of a dreadful chasm, where a slip of a few feet would have brought about instant death. It almost made my head giddy to look at the dangers I had escaped. My friend swore he would not have gone in the crack that night with a wounded bear, for every one in the woods. We had as much meat as we could carry; so we loaded our horses, and set out for home."

CHAPTER VII.

GENTLE reader, I know of no more agreeable way to commence this chapter, than by giving you another of Colonel Crockett's Dutch anecdotes, which he tells with great humour. There lived in one of the mountainous counties of Western Virginia, many Dutchmen ; and among them, one named Henry Snyder ; and there were likewise two brothers, called George and Jake Fulwiler : they were all rich, and each owned a mill. Henry Snyder was subject to slight fits of derangement, but they were not of such a nature as to render him disagreeable to any one. He merely conceived himself to be the Supreme Ruler of the universe ; and while labouring under this infatuation, had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the causes of all who offended him ; and passed them off to hell or heaven, as his humour prompted—he personating both the character of judge and culprit.

“It happened one day that some difficulty occurred between Henry Snyder and the two Fulwilers, on account of their mills ; when, to be avenged, Henry Snyder took along with him a book in which he recorded his judgments, and mounted his throne to try their causes. He was heard to pass the following judgments.



Having prepared himself, he called before him George Fulwiler.

"Shorge Fulwider, stand up. What hash you been doin in dis lower world?"

"Ah! Lort, Ich does not know."

"Well, Shorge Fulwider, has n't you got a mill?"

"Yes, Lort, Ich hash."

"Well, Shorge Fulwider, did n't you never take too much toll?"

"Yes, Lort, Ich has—when der water wash low, und mein stones wash dull, Ich take leetle too much toll."

"Well, den, Shorge Fulwider, you must go to der left, mid der goats."

"Well, Shake Fulwider, now you stand up. What hash *you* bin doin in dis lower world?"

"Ah! Lort, Ich does not know."

"Well, Shake Fulwider, has n't you got a mill?"

"Yes, Lort, Ich has."

"Well, Shake Fulwider, has n't you never take too much toll?"

"Yes, Lort, Ich hash—when der water wash low, und mein stones wash dull, Ich take little too much toll?"

"Well, den, Shake Fulwider, you must go to der left, mid der goats."

"Now Ich tries *mineself*. Henry Shnyder! Henry Shnyder! stand up. What hash *you* bin doin in dis lower world?"

"Ah! Lort, Ich does not know."

"Well, Henry Shnyder, has n't you got a mill?"

"Yes, Lort, Ich hash."

"Well, Henry Shnyder, did n't you never take too much toll?"

"Yes, Lort, Ich hash—when der water wash low, und mein stones wash dull, Ich hash take leetle too much toll."


"But, Henry Shnyder, vat did you *do* mid der toll?"

"Ah! Lort, Ich gives it to der poor."

(Pausing.) "Well, Henry Shnyder, you must go to der right mid der sheep; but it ish a tam tight squeeze."

While the colonel was a member of the legislature, some fellow started a report somewhat to his prejudice. After his return, at the first gathering he happened to meet with, he called the attention of the company, and mounted a stump to explain; but his choler getting the better of his reason, he jumped down, swore he would n't explain, but he'd be d—d if he could n't whip the man who started the report. He could find no author, and his willingness to fight was taken as a fair proof of his innocence.

Colonel Crockett was already higher in the political world, than in early life he had ever expected to be; and had his inclination alone been consulted, his fame would never have reached Washington. He was so much wedded to hunting, that, I have no doubt, he looked upon it as a sacrifice to exchange that pursuit for any other.



The hunting stories which make a part of this work, are literally in his own style of narration; and of their truth I have not the least doubt. The reason why the names of his dogs are changed in almost every story is, that a bear dog, if he fights regularly, is rarely good for any thing longer than one or two seasons.

Nothing delights the colonel more than to be called upon by strangers to make a hunting party; and with the following one he was much pleased:

"I was setting by a good fire in my little cabin, on a cool November evening,—roasting potatoes I believe, and playing with my children,—when somebody halloed at the fence. I went out, and there were three strangers, who said they come to take an elk hunt. I was glad to see 'em, invited 'em in, and after supper we cleaned our guns. I took down old Betsy, rubbed her up, greased her, and laid her away to rest. She is a mighty rough old piece, but I love her, for she and I have seen hard times. She mighty seldom tells me a lie. If I hold her right, she always sends the ball where I tell her. After we were all fixed, I told 'em hunting stories till bed time.

"Next morning was clear and cold, and by times I sounded my horn, and my dogs come howling 'bout me, ready for a chase. Old Ratler was a little lame—a bear bit him in the shoulder; but Soundwell, Tiger, and the rest of 'em were all mighty anxious. We got a *bite* and saddled our

horses. I went by to git a neighbour to drive for us, and off we started for the *Harricane*. My dogs looked mighty wolfish; they kept jumping on one another, and growling. I knew they were run mad for a fight, for they had n't had one in two or three days. We were in fine spirits and going 'long through very open woods, when one of the strangers said, 'I would give my horse now to see a bear.' Said I, 'Well, give me your horse,' and I pointed to an old bear about three or four hundred yards ahead of us, feeding on acorns. I had been looking at him for some time, but he was so fur off, I was n't certain what it was. However, I hardly spoke before we all strained off, and the woods fairly echoed as we harked the dogs on. The old bear did n't want to run, and he never broke till we got most upon him; but then he buckled for it, I tell you. When they overhauled him, he just *rared* up upon his hind legs, and he boxed the dogs 'bout at a mighty rate. He hugged old Tiger and another till he dropped 'em nearly lifeless; but the others worried him, and after a while they all come to, and they give him trouble. They are mighty apt, I tell you, to give a bear trouble before they leave him. 'Twas a mighty pretty fight—'twould have done any one's soul good to see it, just to see how they all rolled about. It was as much as I could do to keep the strangers from shooting him; but I would n't let 'em, for fear they would kill some of

my dogs. After we got tired seeing 'em fight, I went in among 'em, and the first time they got him down, I *socked* my knife into the old bear. We then hung him up, and went on to take our elk hunt. You never *seed* fellows so delighted as them strangers was. Blow me if they did n't cut more capers, jumping about, than the old bear. 'Twas a mighty pretty fight, but I *b'lieve* I seed more fun looking at them than at the bear.

"By the time we got to the *Harricane*, we were all rested and ripe for a drive. My dogs were in a better humour, for the fight had just taken off the wiry edge. So I placed the strangers at the stands through which I thought the elk would pass, sent the driver way up ahead, and I went down below.

"Every thing was quiet, and I leaned old Betsy 'gin a tree, and laid down. I s'pose I had been lying there nearly an hour, when I heard old Tiger open. He opened once or twice, and old Ratler gave a long howl; the balance joined in, and I knew the elk were up. I jumped up and seized my rifle. I could hear nothing but one continued roar of all my dogs, coming right towards me. Though I was an old hunter, the music made my hair stand on end. Soon after they first started I heard one gun go off, and my dogs stopped, but not long, for they took a little tack towards where I placed the strangers. One of them fired, and they dashed back, and circled round way to

my left. I run down 'bout a quarter of a mile, and I heard my dogs make a bend like they were coming to me. While I was listening, I heard the bushes breaking still lower down, and started to run there. As I was going 'long, I seed two elk burst out of the *Harricane*, 'bout one hundred and thirty or forty yards below me. There was an old buck and a doe. I stopped, waited till they got into a clean place, and as the old fellow made a leap, I raised old Bet, pulled trigger, and she spoke out. The smoke blinded me so that I could.n't see what I did ; but as it cleared away, I caught a glimpse of only one of 'em going through the bushes ; so I thought I had the other. I went up, and there lay the old buck a kicking. I cut his throat, and by that time Tiger and two of my dogs come up. I thought it singular that all my dogs was n't there, and I began to think that they had killed another. After the dogs had bit him, and found out he was dead, old Tiger began to growl, and curled himself up between his legs. Every thing had to stand off then, for he would n't let the devil himself touch him.

"I started off to look for the strangers. My two dogs followed me. After gitting away a piece, I looked back, and once in a while I could see old Tiger git up and shake the elk, to see if he was really dead, and then curl up between his legs agin. I found the strangers round a doe elk the driver had killed ; and one of 'em said he was

sure he had killed one lower down. I asked him if it had horns. He said he did n't see any. I put the dogs on where he said he had shot, and they did n't go fur before they came to a halt. I went up, and there lay a fine buck elk; and though his horns were four or five feet long, the fellow who shot him was so scared, that he never saw them. We had three elk and a bear; so we managed to git it home, then butchered our game, talked over our hunt, and had a glorious frolic."

While the colonel was a member of the legislature, the tariff of '24 was passed by congress; and the member from his district supported it contrary to the wishes of his constituents. An opposition was organized, and Colonel David Crockett was called upon by many of the people to become a candidate. There were already several in the field, when the colonel, at the warm solicitation of his friends, entered the lists. Now there was a fair opportunity for the exhibition of that talent in which he excelled. Seventeen counties composed the district; and to be elected, his personal popularity had to overcome some talent supported by wealth and family influence. Many speeches were made, many barbecues were eaten,—great exertions were used by all parties; and the election being over, the returns showed that in seventeen counties Colonel Crockett had been beaten *two votes*.

His friends have ever believed that he was fairly

electd; and few of those opposed to him have been sceptical enough to doubt it. It has been rumoured that the election was conducted unfairly; and the following circumstance leaves a suspicion amounting to too strong a probability. The law of elections required that the ballot boxes should be sealed up when the polls were closed, and remain so until the votes were counted by the judges. One of the sheriffs, who had been most violent in his opposition to the colonel, instead of sealing up the ballot box, merely fastened it with a wire hasp and carried it home, retaining it in that situation till the votes were counted. Now, if his opposition did not induce him to take out a few Crockett votes, his carelessness left him under an imputation by no means creditable. Little doubt was entertained but that Colonel Crockett could have been returned by contesting the election; but he nobly said, "If it was not the wish of the people clearly expressed, he would not serve them."

Being once more a private man, the colonel returned to the bosom of his family; and as soon as the season would permit, occasionally sought his famous hunting ground, where he listened with rapture to the joyous cry of his dogs, or hung with delight on the far off echo of his old friend Betsy, as she distributed her death-dealing power to the beasts of the forest.

In December of the year 18—, he set out with a friend for a trip to the *Shakes*. The close of day

found them putting up their little tent, and storing away their provisions. Their horses were hobbled and turned loose, their rude supper was prepared; and a short time found the colonel, his friend and dogs stored away, and sleeping off the heavy night. There was something so wild in the description which the colonel gave me of these *Shakes*, that I like to dwell upon incidents connected with them. Frequently would he be aroused from his sleep by the long howl of a gang of wolves, attracted to his tent by the odour of his provisions—so many in a gang as to intimidate the boldest; at other times, by the wild scream of the panther.

No one, he said, could tell the feeling which a situation of that sort brought about, to one separated as far as he had been from all assistance. Even his dogs seemed to partake of his feelings; for they would get up and come and lie close to him. The feeling was not fear, though he had cause to be afraid, from the many accidents which had happened. He remarked that he had not been a settler long in the Western District, when a gentleman had occasion to send his servant into the woods for a piece of timber. The servant remaining longer than was thought necessary, the master went to look for him. He was found, but dead, and most shockingly mangled, with five wolves lying around him, which had been killed with the sharp part of an axe. The ground bore

marks of a most deadly and determined struggle, and showed that valour had yielded alone to numbers. A large gang had been attracted by the odour of his provisions. "Nothing is more common," said he, "than for wolves, when they meet with a single dog, to catch and eat him."

But to my tale. The next morning betimes, the colonel and his friend were stirring; and having prepared their breakfast, they set out hunting.

"I was going 'long," said he, "down to a little *Harricane*, 'bout three miles from our tent, where I knew there must be a plenty of bear. 'Twas mighty cold, and my dogs were in fine order and very busy hunting, when I seed where a piece of bark had been scratched off a tree. I said to my companion, there *is* a bear in the hollow of this tree. I examined the sign, and I knew I was right. I called my dogs to me; but to git at him was the thing. The tree was so large 'twould take all day to cut it down, and there was no chance to climb it. But upon looking about, I found that there was a tree near the one the bear was in; and if I could make it fall agin it, I could then climb up and git him out. I fell to work and cut the tree down; but, as the devil would have it, it lodged before it got there. So that scheme was knocked in the head.

"I then told my companion to cut away upon the big tree, and I would go off some distance to see if I could n't see him. He fell to work, and

he had n't been at it long before I seed the old bear poke his head out ; but I could n't shoot him, for if I did, I would hit him in the head, and he would fall backwards ; so I had to wait for him to come out. I did n't say any thing ; but it wan't a minute before he run out upon a limb and jumped down.

“ I run as hard as I could, but before I got there he and the dogs were hard at it. I did n't see much of the fight before they all rolled down a steep hill, and the bear got loose and broke, right in the direction of the Harricane. He was a mighty large one, and I was 'fraid my dogs would lose him, 'twas such a thick place. I started after him, and told my friend to come on. Well, of all the thick places that ever *you did* see, that bear carried me through some of the thickest. The dogs would sometimes bring him to bay, and I would try for my life to git up to 'em, but when I would get most there, he would git loose. He devilled me mightily, I tell you. I reckon I went a mile after that bear upon my hands and knees, just creeping through briars, and if I had n't had deer leather clothes on, they would have torn me in pieces.

“ I got wet ; and was mighty tired stooping so much. Sometimes I went through places so thick that I don't see how any thing could git through ; and I don't *b'lieve* I could, if I had n't heard the dogs fighting just before me. Sometimes I would look back, and I could n't see how I got along.

But once I got in a clear place ; my dogs, tired of fighting, had brought the bear again to bay, and I had my head up, looking out to git a shoot, when the first thing I knew I was up to my breast in a sink hole of water. I was so infernal mad that I had a notion not to git out ; but I began to think it wouldn't spite any body, and so I scrambled out. My powder was all wet, except the load in my gun, and I didn't know what to do. I had been sweating all the morning, and I was tired, and I looked rather queer with my wet leather clothes on ; but I harked my dogs on, and once more I heard 'em fighting. I run on, and while I was going 'long I heard something jump in the water. When I got there, I seed the bear going up the other bank of the Obion river—I had n't time to shoot him before he was out of sight—he looked mighty tired. When I come to look at my dogs, I could hardly help from crying. Old Tiger and Brutus were sitting upon the edge of the water, whining because they couldn't git over ; and I had a mighty good dog named Carlow,—he was standing in the water ready to swim ; and I observed as the water passed by him it was right red,—he was mighty badly cut. When I come to notice my other dogs, they were all right bloody, and it made me so mad that I harked 'em on, and determined to kill the bear.

“ I hardly spoke to 'em before there was a general plunge, and each of my dogs just formed a

streak going straight across. I watched 'em till they got out on the bank, when they all shook themselves, old Carlow opened, and off they all started. I sat down upon an old log. The water was right red where my dogs jumped in, and I loved 'em so much it made me mighty sorry. When I come to think how willingly they all jumped in when I told 'em, though they were badly cut and tired to death, I thought I ought to go and help 'em.

"It was now about twelve o'clock. My dogs had been running ever since sunrise, and we had all passed through a harricane, which of itself was a day's work. I could hear nothing of my companion; I whooped, but there was no answer; and I concluded that he had been unable to follow me, and had gone back to the tent. I looked up and down the river, to see if there was a chance to cross it; but there was none—no canoe was within miles of me. While I was thinking of all these things my dogs were trailing; but all at once I heard 'em fighting. I jumped up—I hardly knew what to do, when a notion struck me to roll in the log I had been sitting on, and cross over on that. 'Twas a part of an old tree, twelve or fifteen feet long, lying on a slant. I gave it a push, and into the water it went. I got an old limb, straddled the log, with my feet in the water, and pushed off. 'Twas mighty ticklish work: I had to lay the limb across, like a balance pole, to keep me from turn-

ing over, and then paddle with the hand that wasn't holding the rifle. The log didn't float good, and the water came up over my thighs. After a while I got over safe, fastened my old log to go back upon, and as I went up the bank I heard my dogs tree. I run to 'em as fast as I could ; and sure enough I saw the old bear up in a crotch. My dogs were all lying down under him, and I don't know which was the most tired, they or the bear.

" I knew I had him, so I just sat down and rested a little ; and then, to keep my dogs quiet, I got up, and old Betsy thundered at him. I shot him right through the heart, and he fell without a struggle. I run up and stuck my knife into him several times up to the hilt, just because he devilled me so much ; but I had hardly pulled it out before I was sorry, for he had fought all day like a man, and would have got clear but for me.

" I noticed when the other dogs jumped on him to bite him, old Carlow did n't git up. I went to him, and saw a right smart puddle of blood under him. He was cut into the hollow, and I saw he was dying—nothing could save him. While I was feeling 'bout him, he licked my hand ;—my eyes filled with tears ;—I turned my head away, and to ease his sufferings, plunged my knife through his heart. He yelled out his death note, and the other dogs tried to jump upon him : such is the nature of a dog. This is all I hate in bear

hunting. I did n't get over the death of my dog in some time ; and I have a right to love him to this day, for no man ever had a better friend.

" After resting awhile, I fell to work and butchered my bear—I think he was the largest I ever saw. Then what to do, I did n't know. I was about, as near as I could tell, four miles from the tent, and there was a river between us. To leave my bear I could n't do, after working so hard ; but how to git him across, was the question. Finally I determined to carry him over on the same log I crossed on. I cut him up, threw away some of him, and brought at four turns as much as I could tote, (*carry*), and put it on the bank. The river was about three hundred yards from where I killed the bear ; and 'twas hard work to git him there, I tell you. After I got it there I put a piece on my log, straddled it, and brought it over ; then went back, and kept doing this way till I brought it all over. But 'twas a d—l of a frolic, and I paid mighty dear for my meat. I packed it away in the crotch of a tree, to keep any thing from troubling it, and started for my tent. The sun was most down ; and though it was a cold winter day, and I had been wet all the time, I was n't cold much. I think that was the hardest day's work I ever had ; and why some of my frolics have n't killed me, I don't know."

I asked the colonel if he had crossed many rivers in that way. He said never before that

time, but since then he had crossed them a hundred times; says he, "I just roll a chunk in, straddle it, and over I go."

"But to go on with my tale. I got to my tent an hour or two in the night, where I found my companion with a good fire: he seemed mighty glad to see me, for he did n't like staying there by himself. I told him what sort of a day I had had of it, and he could hardly *b'lieve* me; so I told him I would take him next morning, and show him. I then dried myself, got warm, and went to sleep. Next morning we got our pack horses and went after my bear; 'twas all safe, and we brought it to our tent and salted it away. My dogs were so much worsted by the fight they had had the day before, and I was so sore from it, that we concluded not to hunt any more that day. My powder was all spoiled; my friend hadn't much; so next morning, instead of going hunting, we bundled up all our things and set out for home. 'Twas more than a day's journey; so the first night we camped about ten miles from my house. Having no powder at home, I told my friend if he would stay in the tent till I come back, I would go over the river to a little store, about twenty miles off, for a keg of powder which the merchant had promised to git for me. He agreed to do it; and the next morning I left my dogs with him and went down to the river, where I knew there was a crossing place. I got down pretty early, and

the log I expected to cross on was almost under water, and the river still a rising; but I thought as I was so far on my way, I would go over. The log did n't reach all the way across, but where it stopped a small tree grew up and leaned over the bank, so that when I quit the log I had been walking on, I had to climb the little tree to git to the bank. I fastened my rifle to my back, climbed up, and got over safe. I noticed all these things, because I knew I'd have to wade when I come back.

"Well, off I went to the store; I got there just about sundown, and met with a right jolly set: so instead of going back, I staid there and frolicked with them, and made shooting matches for two or three days. I then got my powder, and one morning before day, started off for my tent. The weather had turned much colder while I had been absent, and a smart snow had fallen, which made it mighty bad walking. I got to ~~the~~ river about two hours by sun, and as I expected, the river had risen and my log was covered. The water had risen considerably, but I did n't know how much: I knew it would n't do to stay there, for I should freeze; there was no log to float across on, and my only chance was to git back as I got over. I slung my keg of powder to my back and climbed down the little tree till I got to my log; this I found by feeling, and the water was about three feet over it. I kept feeling 'long, and got over

safe ; 'twas a mighty trying time ; for right under the log was twenty feet deep, and if I had made one false step, 'twould all have been over with David Crockett.

" I had left old Betsy on the other side, so I had to go back for her, and pursue the same plan to git over ; I got ready to start agin in about an hour, and I then had to go through a wide swamp to strike the path leading to my tent. The water, from the rise in the river, was all over the swamp, and I had to wade all the time ; and what made it worse, there was ice all over, which was n't strong enough to bear my weight, but made it mighty hard to git along. Just as I had started off, I saw where something had broke the ice, and a notion struck me 'twas a bear, and I determined to follow it. I kept on about a mile, most of my time knee deep in water, when I struck the high-land, and I found I was right in the path to my tent ; and ~~what~~ I thought was a bear, was some friends who had been down to the river to look for me. I took their tracks, and about dark I got to my tent ; 'twas full of people, and they were mighty glad to see me. I had staid away so long, that my friends thought some accident had happened to me, and had gone to my house to git help to look for me. They told me that my family was in a great disturbance, believing I had been drowned ; so to quiet 'em, we all bundled up and went to my house that night."

CHAPTER VIII.

READER! let you and me hold a small confab. My narrative has, before this, placed Colonel Crockett in situations, the truth of which, perhaps, you have doubted; but, nevertheless, it is all true; and the work, as far as it goes, has been, and will continue to be, an unvarnished picture of his life. So many incidents of an amusing nature have occurred to him, that it will be impossible for me to give more than a mere sample. Many of his queerest fantasies have no doubt been lost; but this chapter will place him in a situation, to say the least of it, novel in the extreme. You know I told you David was always a quirky boy; and now, to try your talent at guessing, I will tender you a copy of this work if you will divine where Colonel Crockett, in narrating a hunting story, will in truth place himself.

But before we commence his hunting story, let us merely for variety's sake, take another of his Dutch anecdotes.

"Well, I knew a young Dutchman once who was pretty well off, and who having, as he said, finished his *edecation*, was swelling very largely. He had been riding about for some time, attending all the frolics in his reach, and came over to an uncle of his where I happened to be. His uncle

said, 'vell, Shon, vere you bin?' 'Bin riding 'bout to see der vorld. Und uncle, vat you tink, I bin down to Yacop Ransowers, to von great big veddin, und dere vas a heaps of folks dere, un ve all trink, un eat, an after tinner, tey all said compliments; some said, 'much good may do you,' un some said, 'little vont sarve me;' so it come to my time, un I 'tots I must speak compliments too; un I jus rose up, un if I did n't say, 'who keeps house, cot tam me?'" The above story was told in the loud swelling language of the young Dutchman, who I have no doubt thought he had performed a wonderful feat when he spoke his *compliments too!*

Having disposed of the Dutch anecdote, we will now take the hunting story.

"Well, I had been at home some time—the weather was so cold I did n't care much 'bout hunting, and Rees and a friend of his come over to my house one evening, and asked me if I did n't want to go down to the Shakes and take a bear hunt. I told 'em I did n't care much about it; but if they wanted to go, I'd go with 'em: so next morning we fixed up, got our pack horses, and off we started for the Shakes. We pitched our tent right on the bank of one of those lakes made by the Shakes, and commenced hunting: we were tolerably successful: there was nothing strange about any of our hunts, only bear hunting is always the hardest work a man can be at. We killed our game and salted it away as usual, and

on the third day 'twas so cold, and there was so much snow on the ground, that we all came to our tent earlier than usual; we made us a good fire and were lying 'round it, when Mr. Mars, who had been to Mill's Point, rode up. He got down and told us that he was obliged to be at the land office very early next morning, and if we would set him across the lake there 'twould save him the trouble of riding 'round it, which was about twenty miles out of his way. There was an old flat lying on shore; but we all told him we could n't; 'twas too cold, and we were tired. But he kept begging us, saying he was obliged to be there; and after awhile he pulled out a bottle of whiskey and passed it 'round. We soon emptied it, and it made me feel in a heap better humour: so when Mars fell to persuading us agin, I said I'd set him across, if one of the others would help me. Rees said he would, and Mars being in a great hurry, we went down to the lake, and getting his horse in, we pushed off. 'Twas a mighty rough establishment, oars and all. The oars were covered with ice, and the old flat had a good deal of snow in it, and she leaked mighty badly; but I thought she would carry us over; so after we had started off, Mars said if we carried him straight across he would have to swim a *shue*, and there was so much mushy ice in it, he did n't believe he could git his horse across; but if we would land him up the lake he could get on safe. To go

straight across was about a mile, but to go where Mars wanted us was about three. However, we were all in a right good humour, and the sun was rather better than two hours high; so we agreed to land him where he wished.

“ We pulled away, and just as we got about the middle of the lake, his horse made some motion in the boat, and set her to leaking worse than before. I told Mars she'd sink if he did n't bail her: so he took his hat and went to work. We pulled as hard as we could, and Mars worked mighty hard; but the water run in as fast as he could get it out. By and by, though, we got to the bank, and just as Mars went to lead his horse out, the whole bottom went down. It had only been pinned on, and the weight of the horse broke it loose. Rees and I was a little wet, and when we got upon the bank we did n't know what to do. Mars looked half frozen with his wet hat, and his horse was shivering: he had to ride about fifteen miles, or a little upwards, before he could get to a house; and we were there without a horse, separated by a lake from our tent, and had nothing to strike fire. Mars said he could do nothing for us, for he was all but froze, and must go on, as he had a long way to ride, and 'twas getting late. I told him 'twas n't worth while for him to stay, and off he started. We looked at him till he got out of sight, and we did n't know what to do. Well, there was Rees and I shivering; and we must

either get back to our tent, or freeze to death. I recollected there was, right opposite to where we started from, a canoe ; but 'twas two miles to that place, and then to get to it, we would have to cross the very *slue* which Mars had been afraid of swimming. This was the only chance. I told Rees 'twas n't worth while to consider—that there was no two ways about it—we must do it or die. So off we started. When we got to the *slue*, 'twas as Mars said, covered with mushy ice, and about thirty or forty yards across. We were mighty cold, and it made the chills run over me to look at it. I called to Rees, and told him, as he was tallest, he must go first. He did n't speak, but waded right in; he seemed to think 'twas death any how, and was resigned to his fate. I watched him as he went along. It kept getting deeper and deeper, till for nearly twenty yards he walked along with nothing out but his head. After he got out, I started in, and for nearly twenty yards I had to tiptoe, and throw my head back, and the ice just come along up to my ears—'twas this soft ice made of snow. I did n't speak ; we were too near dead to joke each other. We went down to the lake, and there we found the canoe. 'Twas nearly full of snow and water, and I set to work to clean her out ; and when I thought 'twould answer, I called to Rees to come on. He did n't answer me, and I went to him and shook him—but he was fast asleep. I endeavoured to rouse him

up, but I could n't make him understand any thing ; so I dragged him along, and laid him in the canoe. I then straddled one end of it, put my legs as deep as I could in the water to keep them from freezing, and paddled over. Our friend we had left at the tent had a fine fire. I could see it some time before I got ashore, and it looked mighty good. He had been preparing for us, as he knew we would be very cold when we got back. I hailed him, as I run the canoe ashore, to come and take out Rees ; for, says I, I believe he is dead. I got up, and thought I would jump out, and started to do so ; but I came very near breaking my neck, for I could n't step more than about six inches. I got out ; I could n't do any good by staying there, and I left my friend pulling poor Rees out, and started for the fire. I soon got to walking right good, and felt the fire before I got to it. But I was hardly at it before I began to burn all over. I kept turning round—my pains only grew worse. I was suffering torments worse than death, and I quit the fire. I turned towards the canoe. Our companion had poor Rees in his arms, his feet dragging the snow, coming towards the fire. I did n't say any thing to him, for I did n't know what to say ; but while I was looking on, I recollected that there was a mighty big spring not fur off ; and a notion struck me to go and git into it. The sun was just down, and the sky looked red and cold, as I started off for the spring. When I

got there I put my legs in, and it felt so warm that I sat right flat down in it—and I bent down, so as to leave nothing out but my mouth and the upper part of my head. You don't know how good I did feel. I was n't cold any where but my head. I sometimes think now of that frolic; and I believe the happiest time I ever spent was while I was in that spring. I felt like I was coming to; 'twas so warm, and every thing around me looked so cold. How long I remained there I don't know; but I think an hour or two: 'twas quite dark when I got out. I went to my tent, and there I saw poor Rees wrapped up in some blankets and laid before the fire, his friend watching over him. He was dull and stupid, and had not spoken. The fire had no other effect upon me than to make me feel comfortable. I took off my clothes, got dry, went to sleep, and never experienced any inconvenience. But all our attention could not get poor Rees entirely well. We stayed with him two or three days, and then carried him home; but he never walked afterwards. That frolic sickened me with hunting for one while."

CHAPTER IX.

To give my readers a better idea of the character of Colonel Crockett, I have here sketched for them my first interview with him.

Some time in the month of ———, in the year ———, while travelling through the Western District, I heard Colonel Crockett, or the great bear hunter, so frequently mentioned,—and with his name were associated so many humorous anecdotes,—that I determined to visit him. Obtaining directions, I left the high road and sought his residence. My route, for many miles, lay through a country uninteresting from its sameness; and I found myself on the morning of the third day within eight miles of Colonel Crockett's. Having refreshed myself and horse, I set out to spend the remainder of the day with him—pursuing a small blazed trail, which bore no marks of being often travelled, and jogged on, wondering what sort of a reception I should meet with from a man who, by quirky humours unequalled, had obtained for himself a never-dying reputation.

The character which had been given of the colonel, both by his friends and foes, induced me to hope for a kind welcome; but doubting,—for I still believed him a bear in appearance,—I pursued my journey until a small opening brought

me in sight of a cabin which, from description, I identified as the home of the celebrated hunter of the West.

It was in appearance rude and uninviting, situated in a small field of eight or ten acres, which had been cleared in the wild woods; no yard surrounded it, and it seemed to have been lately settled. In the passage of the house were seated two men in their shirt sleeves, cleaning rifles. I strained my eyes as I rode up to see if I could identify in either of them the great bear hunter: but before I could decide, my horse had stopped at the bars, and there walked out, in plain homespun attire, with a black fur cap on, a finely proportioned man, about six feet high, aged, from appearance, forty-five. His countenance was frank and manly, and a smile played over it as he approached me. He brought with him a rifle, and from his right shoulder hung a bag made of a raccoon skin, to which, by means of a sheath, was appended a huge butcher's knife. "This is Colonel Crockett's residence, I presume?" "Yes, sir." "Have I the pleasure of seeing that gentleman before me?" "If it be a pleasure, you have, sir." "Well, Colonel, I have rode much out of my way to spend a day or two with you, and take a hunt." "Get down, sir; I am delighted to see you; I like to see strangers: and the only care I have is, that I cannot accommodate them as well as I could wish. I have no corn; you see I've but lately

moved here; but I'll make my little boy take your horse over to my son-in-law's; he is a good fellow, and will take care of him." Walking in,—“my brother, let me make you acquainted with Mr. —, of —; my wife, Mr. —; my daughters, Mr. —. You see, we are mighty rough here. I am afraid you will think it hard times, but we have to do the best we can. I started mighty poor, and have been *rooting 'long ever since*; but d—n apologies, I hate 'em; what I live upon always, I think a friend can for a day or two. I have but little, but that little is as free as the water that runs—so make yourself at home. Here are newspapers, and some books.”

His free mode of conversation made me feel quite easy; and a few moments gave me leisure to look around. His cabin within was clean and neat, and bore about it many marks of comfort. The many trophies of wild animals spread over his house and yard—his dogs, in appearance war-worn veterans, lying about sunning themselves—all told truly that I was at the home of the celebrated hunter.

His family were dressed by the work of their own hands; and there was a neatness and simplicity in their appearance very becoming. His wife was rather grave and quiet, but attentive and kind to strangers; his daughters diffident and retiring, perhaps too much so, but uncommonly beautiful; and are fine specimens of the native

worth of the female character—for, entirely uneducated, they are not only agreeable but fascinating. There are no schools near them, yet they converse well—and if they did not one would be apt to think so, for they are extremely pretty, and tender to a stranger, with so much kindness, the comforts of their little cabin. The colonel has no slaves; his daughters attend to the dairy and kitchen, while he performs the more laborious duties of his farm. He has but lately moved where he now resides, and consequently had to fix anew. He took me over his little field of corn, which he himself had cleared and grubbed, talked of the quantity he should make, his peas, pumpkins, *etc.* with the same pleasure that a Mississippi planter would have shown me his cotton estate, or a James river Virginia planter have carried me over his wide inheritance.

The newspapers being before us, called up the subject of politics. I held in high estimation the present administration of our country. To this he was opposed. His views, however, delighted me; and, were they more generally adopted, we should be none the loser. He was opposed to the administration, and yet conceded that many of its acts were wise and efficient, and would have received his cordial support. He admired Mr. Clay, but had objections to him. He was opposed to the tariff, yet, I think, a supporter of the bank. He seemed to have the most horrible objection to

binding himself to any man, or set of men. He said he would as lieve be an old 'coon dog, as obliged to do what any man, or set of men, would tell him was right. The present administration he would support as far as he would any other; and that was, as far as he believed its views to be correct. ✓ He would pledge himself to support no administration—when the will of his constituents was known to him, it was his law; when unknown, his judgment was his guide. I remarked to him, that his district was so thorough-going for Jackson, I thought he would never be elected. He said, “he did n't care; he believed his being left out was of service to him, for it had given him time to go to work; he had cleared his corn field, dug a well, built his cabins,” *etc.*; and says he, “if they won't elect me with my opinions, I can't help it. *I had rather be politically damned than hypocritically immortalized.*” He spoke very highly of Benton, and was delighted with P. P. Barbour, whom he would have preferred for president to Jackson or Clay; and of whom he remarked, “*I'll be d—d if Barbour ain't as quick as Dupont's treble.*” He spoke with much pleasure of his former acquaintances at Washington, and assigned, at my instance, the reasons why he was beaten at the last election; but they were better summed up by an Irish gentleman, with whom I had the pleasure of conversing while in the District. He said, “'twas a poor *bate* that, to be *baten* only three

or four hundred votes in seventeen counties ; and he would not have been *baten* at all, but that he carried on his back Jackson, and every lawyer and printer in the district."

His rifle next came upon the tapis, and from him I learned that he was cleaning her up for a shooting match, to which I was invited. To gratify me, *he*, with his brother, went out and shot several times. One who is little accustomed to shooting, can form no idea of the skill of the backwoods marksmen. Even the fiction of Cooper, in the skill of his far-famed Hawk-eye, I have seen surpassed. And were the deeds of La Longue Carabine and old Betsy brought into comparison, an impartial judge would have to decide in favour of the latter. Not only does the colonel shoot well, who has indeed been a splendid shot, but the finest corps of riflemen in the world, might be selected from the north-western part of Tennessee.

Forty yards off-hand, or sixty with a rest, is the distance generally chosen for a shooting match. These are considered equivalent distances ; that is, either may be selected—if no distance be specified, this is implied.

Off-hand shooting is always preferred by a good marksman, and is generally the closest. In shooting with a rest, the rifle rebounds, and consequently throws its ball with much less accuracy. To prove this, take two rifle or gun-barrels, which, by placing them together, will touch only at each

end, and you will find no difficulty in springing them together by means of your two fingers. In speaking of the accuracy of the western riflemen, I can conceive of nothing that I could say which would amount to fiction. I have known them, at the distance of one hundred yards, to shoot six balls out of eleven within less than half an inch of the centre; and in all their shooting matches, no ball is allowed to count which is not found within an inch. They use for patching, cotton cloth, and wipe their rifles after every discharge. I think they would even shoot with more accuracy than they do, did they use percussion locks, which possess many advantages over the flint lock.

The time having arrived, on we went to the shooting match. The place selected was a grove, near which stood a tippling house. We found many persons already assembled, and they continued to flock in until several hundred were collected. They disposed of themselves in different groups about the grove, some lying down, others standing, and indulged pretty much in the same topic of conversation—that is, each man wanted his neighbour to put up something to be shot for. There was something very striking in their appearance. Almost every man was clad in the garb of a hunter,—with a rifle, a 'coon skin bag, from which was suspended a large knife and an alligator's tooth for a charger,—than which nothing can be more beautiful. Many articles were brought to

the gathering for sale ; yet no person, though he might want them ever so badly, thought of buying. They must all go through the process of being shot for, before any man would consent to own them. This was literally the case with every article. Whenever any thing very pretty was exhibited, you would hear many persons telling the vender not to sell it, but to put it up—that is, make up chances, and have a shooting match.

There is no country in the world which can beat the Western District in originality of names. I once overheard two men bargaining for a horse : said one to the other, "I will give you two hundred dollars worth of dogs for him." Two hundred dollars worth of dogs ! said I to myself—two hundred dollars worth of dogs !!—What can that mean ? Upon asking for an explanation, I found out that bonds, or promissory notes, were termed dogs—and that they were said to be of a good or bad breed, according to the ability and punctuality of the obligor.

But to my tale. The crowd, to brighten their ideas, or rather to increase their propensity to shoot, which, by the bye, needed no stimulus, occasionally took a fiddle—and when they were summoned to the field, where an ox or two was to be awarded to the victor, I could see many a man who was "how come you so ?" Each man who was to shoot, carried with him his target : this consisted of a small board which had been burned

black, and rubbed smooth, on which a small piece of white paper had been pinned. The judges took possession of all the boards; and, from the centre spot on each, described four concentric circles, commencing with a radius of one-fourth of an inch, then half an inch, three-fourths of an inch, and one inch.

The judges having measured the distance at which they were to shoot, from a tree against which their targets were to be placed,—and having marked out on the ground a circle, to prevent their being intruded upon under penalty of a *quart*, all was ready. There was no regularity in shooting; each marksman called for his target when it suited him. One, taking his position, cried out, put up my board—it was done: and the crowd flocked together, on either side, from the target to the marksman, forming a lane of living people about four feet wide, with their heads inclining inwards, to see the effect of the shot. The marksman stood for a moment as if sculptured from marble, the muzzle of his gun pointing to the earth—then raising it gradually, it became horizontal, poised for an instant, and there burst forth a sheet of living flame—the ball was buried in the paper, and at the annunciation of it, a wild shout rent the air.

“D—n it, clear the track, and put up my board,” was shouted from the lips of Crockett, and I discovered old Betsy poised aloft in the air. The

lane was again formed, and Crockett lounged idly at his stand, with his gun upon his shoulder, which was carelessly thrown off, and discharged the moment it became horizontal. The same effect ensued—the ball was buried in the paper, and another wild shout rent the air. I never have witnessed more excitement; the scene was kept up for several hours by various marksmen—and the welkin did not ring with louder applause, when on Long Island the far-famed Eclipse passed Henry, one of Virginia's favourite sons, than did the backwoods of Tennessee at each successful shot.

I observed that many a marksman, after shooting two or three times, would hide his rifle in the woods, as he said, to allow it rest—and the idea at first seemed to me superstitious—but there were two objects in doing so—it was hid to prevent any person from playing a trick upon it; and allowed to cool, that its barrel might not glimmer. A heated barrel always glimmers, and a good marksman never shoots when the rays of the sun may warp his vision; but, if practicable, seeks a shade.

Evening came on, and the crowd showed no disposition to disperse. A thousand shooting matches were in embryo: this man wanted a pair of shoes—another a hat—a third some cakes for his children—not one of which things would they dare to carry home, until it had gone through the regular process of being shot for. Whether this

practice proceeds from a natural fondness for adventure, or from a spirit of economy, I know not—for I saw several men pay two or three prices for an article, before they were fortunate enough to get it. But, methought, when one went home where, perhaps, sat some

“sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows, like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm,”

it would appease her but little to state, that their joint earnings had been spent for ginger-cakes—but that it would act like a sedative, when it was announced that they cost but a thimble of powder, with a leaden ball.

The evening passed off amid a continual ringing of rifles, and night came on, and yet there was no disposition to disperse—it was damp and foggy, and consequently very dark; and, to my utter astonishment, candles were called for, to enable them to shoot. The distance was diminished: and, though their heads must have spun round like whirligigs, I think they rather improved in shooting. There was a candle held near each sight of the rifle, and one also on each side of the target; and in this manner did they continue through the night to dispose of the merchandise, which had been brought for sale during the day. I sat up very late; candles were continually called for, and new parties formed. Weary of the scene, I retired to bed.

In the morning I arose with the first dawn of day, and mounted my horse. The noise had somewhat abated, though the candles were burning, and the rifles ringing—and they continued to do so while I was in hearing.

CHAPTER X.

THAT Colonel Crockett could avail himself, in electioneering, of the advantages which well applied satire ensures, the following anecdote will sufficiently prove.

In the canvass of the congressional election of 18—, Mr. ***** was the colonel's opponent—a gentleman of the most pleasing and conciliating manners—who seldom addressed a person or a company without wearing upon his countenance a peculiarly good humoured smile. The colonel, to counteract the influence of this winning attribute, thus alluded to it in a stump speech :

“Yes, gentlemen, he may get some votes by *grinning*, for he can *out-grin* me, and you know I ain't slow—and to prove to you that I am not, I will tell you an anecdote. I was concerned myself—and I was fooled a little of the wickedest. You all know I love hunting. Well, I discovered a long time ago that a 'coon could n't stand my grin. I could bring one tumbling down from the highest tree. I never wasted powder and lead,

when I wanted one of the creatures. Well, as I was walking out one night, a few hundred yards from my house, looking carelessly about me, I saw a 'coon planted upon one of the highest limbs of an old tree. The night was very *moony* and clear, and old Ratler was with me; but Ratler won't bark at a 'coon—he's a queer dog in that way. So, I thought I'd bring the lark down, in the usual way, *by a grin*. I set myself—and, after grinning at the 'coon a reasonable time, found that he did n't come down. I wondered what was the reason—and I took another steady grin at him. Still he was *there*. It made me a little mad; so I felt round and got an old limb about five feet long—and, planting one end upon the ground, I placed my chin upon the other, and took *a rest*. I then grinned my best for about five minutes—but the cursed 'coon hung on. So, finding I could not bring him down by grinning, I determined to have him—for I thought he must be a droll chap. I went over to the house, got my axe, returned to the tree, saw the 'coon still there, and began to cut away. Down it come, and I run forward; but d—n the 'coon was there to be seen. I found that what I had taken for one, was a large knot upon a branch of the tree—and, upon looking at it closely, I saw that *I had grinned all the bark off, and left the knot perfectly smooth*.

"Now, fellow-citizens," continued the colonel, 'you must be convinced that, in the *grinning line*,

I myself am not slow—yet, when I look upon my opponent's countenance, I must admit that he is my superior. You must all admit it. Therefore, be wide awake—look sharp—and do not let him grin you out of your votes."

I have never met with a man who had a happier talent for turning every thing to his own advantage than Colonel Crockett. Never at a loss, he gives in his blunt way, to every sally of wit against him, the happiest answer that can be conceived; and I believe no person who has been the aggressor, ever left him satisfied with his own success.

During his first canvass for congress, while at a public gathering, Colonel Crockett was, as he ever is, the centre of a crowd, which he was amusing with some comic story; when, to abash him, a friend of his opponent, with an impudent yet smirking face, walked up, and pulling out a 'coon skin, asked the colonel to give him the change for it:—four hare skins are equal to a 'coon skin. Colonel Crockett, taking the skin and feeling the fur, asked, "Where did you git this?"

"'Twas handed me a while ago."

"Well, you take it back, and tell the fellow I say he cheated you—it's a counterfeit—the fur ain't worth a rotten persimon—the 'coon was sick—you could n't git one of my dogs to tree *sich* a 'coon as that. Take it back."

The colonel, though wild and wayward in his

flights, seldom says any thing without an intention—and very often the keenest satire may be found lurking under the most ridiculous garb. But to place his character in a fair light, it is only necessary to advert to the circumstances under which he was elected. A hunter, poor, entirely without education, and without family influence, he was called upon by a large majority of the citizens of his district to represent them—a district composed of seventeen counties, and containing at that time nearly 100,000 souls, without one single advantage other than the mere gifts of nature. He had to contend with men of genius, of fortune, and refined education—and, further, to withstand the fury of all the presses in his district,—which sent forth sheet after sheet of violent abuse, of ludicrous caricatures, and of biting satire,—and yet, from beneath this accumulating weight, Colonel Crockett rose to distinction. Is this not a proof that nature has indeed been liberal to him? And, though we may laugh at his humours, yet we must all concede, that in the power of gaining men's hearts, with but one exception, Colonel Crockett stands unrivalled. There are many persons who will attribute his success to a want of talent in his own district. But this is not the case. For, though the country has been but lately settled, there is, in some portions of it, the refinement of good society—and, throughout the district, you


frequently meet with fine specimens of genius, and of education.

Colonel Crockett, as I before remarked, has been exposed to the wrath of the presses of his district; and paper bulletins have been used against him in every shape which you can well conceive—in every style, from the most chaste and sedate language, to the violent slang of modern party spirit. I think nothing could have been better calculated for effect, than a series of numbers, distributed in pamphlet form, entitled, “Book of Chronicles, west of Tennessee, and east of the Mississippi rivers,”—and which are really so severe, as well as amusing, that I must here insert a number.

“BOOK OF CHRONICLES,
WEST OF TENNESSEE, AND EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI
RIVERS. ✓

“1. And it came to pass in those days, when Andrew was chief ruler over the children of Columbia, that there arose a mighty man in the river country, whose name was David; he belonged to the tribe of Tennessee, which lay upon the border of the Mississippi and over against Kentucky.

“2. Now David was chief of the hosts of Forked Deer, and Obion, and round about the Hatchee, and the Mississippi rivers; and behold his fame had spread abroad throughout all the land of Columbia,



insomuch that there were none to be found like unto him for wisdom and valour; no, not one in all the land.

“3. David was a man wise in council, smooth in speech, valiant in war, and of fair countenance and goodly stature; such was the terror of his exploits, that thousands of wild cats and panthers did quake and tremble at his name.

“4. And it came to pass that David was chosen by the people in the river country, to go with the wise men of the tribe of Tennessee to the grand Sanhedrim, held yearly in the twelfth month, and on the first Monday in the month, at the city of Washington, where the wise men from the east, from the west, from the north, and from the south, gathered themselves together to consult on the welfare of Columbia and her twenty-four tribes.

“5. In those days there were many occupants spread abroad throughout the river country: these men loved David exceedingly, because he promised to give them lands flowing with milk and honey.

“6. And it came to pass in the 54th year after the children of Columbia had escaped from British bondage, and on the first month, when Andrew and the wise men and rulers of the people were assembled in the great Sanhedrim, that David arose in the midst of them, saying, Men and brethren, wot ye not that there are many occupants in the river country on the west border of the tribe of Tennessee, who are settled down,

upon lands belonging to Columbia ; now I beseech you give unto these men each a portion for his inheritance, so that his soul may be glad, and he will bless you and your posterity.

“ 7. But the wise men from the south, the southeast, the west, and the middle country, arose with one accord, and said, Lo ! brethren, this cannot be done. The thing which our brother David asketh is unjust ; the like never hath been done in the land of Columbia. If we give the lands away, it must be to the tribe of Tennessee ; so that they may deal with the occupants as it may seem good in their sight. This has been the practice in old times, and with our fathers, and we will not depart therefrom. Furthermore, we cannot give this land away until the warrants are satisfied.

“ 8. Behold, when David heard these sayings, he was exceeding wroth against the wise men and the rulers of the congregation, and against Andrew, and made a vow unto the Lord that he would be avenged of them. Then John, one of the wise men of the tribe of Tennessee, who lived at the rocky city, arose in the midst, and said, If we give this land unto the occupants instead of the tribe, all the occupants in the land of Columbia will beseech us for lands, and there will be none left to pay the debt which redeemed us from bondage ; no, not an acre : and this saying pleased the wise men and the rulers, and they did accordingly.

"9. Now there were in these days wicked men, sons of Belial, to wit: the Claytonites, the Holmesites, Burgessites, the Everettites, the Chiltonites, and the Bartonites, who were of the tribes of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Missouri, and who hated Andrew and his friends of old times, because the children of Columbia had chosen him to rule over them instead of Henry, whose surname was Clay, whom they desired for their chief ruler.

"10. And lo, when those men saw that David was sorely troubled in spirit, they communed one with another, and said, Is this not David from the river country in the west, who of old times was very valiant for Andrew to be ruler, and who perplexed our ranks in the Sanhedrim, and who was foremost in battle against our great chiefs Henry and John Q. when they were defeated by Andrew? Now Tristram, whose surname was Burgess, answered and said, Men and brethren, as the Lord liveth it is he.

"11. Then Daniel, whose surname was Webster, and who was a prophet of the order of Balaam, said, Let us comfort David in his afflictions; his wrath is kindled against Andrew and his friends, and against the wise men of Tennessee; peradventure he will come over to us at the next election to fight for Henry against Andrew; and Thomas, whose surname was Chilton, said, Thou

speaketh wisely ; let what thou sayest be done according to thy words.

“ 12. Then Daniel drew nigh unto David and said unto him, Wherefore, O my brother, dost thou seem sad and sorrowful? Why is thy soul bowed down with affliction? Hath the hand of the Lord smote heavily upon thee? Have famine and pestilence destroyed thy land and all thy beloved occupants? Or have the wise men and rulers been unkind to thee? I pray thee tell me, and I will comfort thee.

“ 13. And David lifted up his eyes and wept, and said, O Daniel! live for ever. If the wise men and rulers had given my occupants the lands according to the manner I beseeched them, I could have been wise man and chief ruler in the river country for life. But if I join the wise men and give it to the state of Tennessee, then they will share the honour with me, and the council of the state of Tennessee will give it to the occupants at twelve and one-half cents per acre, and they will receive the honour instead of me ; then the people of the river country will not have me for their wise man and chief ruler forever, and it grieveth me sore.

“ 14. And Daniel answered and said unto David, Swear unto me that thou and all thy people in the river country will come over unto me and fight with me at the next election against Andrew and his people, in favour of Henry for chief ruler of

Columbia; then I will help thee to get the lands for thine occupants; and David swore accordingly, and there is a league existing between them even unto this day.

“15. Now there was a man in the river country, about the centre way thereof, whose name was William. He loved David as he loved his own soul; his soul and David’s were knit as though they were but one; he was David’s chief counsellor. When David wept, he wept; when David rejoiced, he rejoiced; if David bade him go, he went; if David bade him come, he came.

“16. So it came to pass when David returned from the great Sanhedrim, that William ran and fell upon his neck and wept for joy; then David said unto him, I have been discomfited in all my plans; I could not get my beloved occupants their lands without dividing the honour with the wise men of my state, and giving it to the whole tribe of the Tennessee; I wot not but the council would give it to them as cheap as I, but it would rob me of the honour, and then I cannot be wise man and chief ruler for life; I have therefore engaged to forsake Andrew and join the ranks of Henry, for the chief ruler over the children of Columbia—for the wise men of my tribe and the friends of Andrew have forsaken me. Wilt thou, in whom my soul delighteth, go with me in these things?

“17. And William answered, and said, Where

thou goest, I will go ; where thou stayest, I will stay ; what thou doest, I will do ; and I will have none other God but thee—when I forsake thee, let the Lord forsake me, do as thou wilt.

“ 18. And David said unto William, Draw near unto me ; I will counsel thee, for thou art my beloved disciple, in whom I am well pleased. Go thou through all the river country, and every neighbourhood thereof ; tell the people I will be elected by five thousand votes. As thou art a Baptist, they will put trust in thee.

“ 19. If thou dost come to a people who knoweth thee not, if they are for me, say unto them, be strong and valiant on the day of the election ;—if they are against me, say unto them thou art against me also—but that thou hast been all through the river country, and I will be elected by a mighty host : this will terrify them, and they will join me. If thou shalt come to an ignorant people, say unto them my adversary is guilty of corruption. If a Jackson man approaches thee, say unto him I have always been for Jackson.

“ 20. If a Clay man encounter thee, then mayest thou tell him of the bargain with Daniel. If a Baptist greet thee, say unto him I am religiously disposed and think highly of the Baptists. If a Methodist shall enquire of thee, say unto him I always attend their camp-meetings. If a Cumberland Presbyterian shall call upon thee, say unto him I have joined his society.

"21. But be thou circumspect in all things, and do not say unto the people that I have franked sack bags full of books into the river country, against Andrew, at their expense. Thou shalt not say unto the people that I have franked Hume's History of England, or a sack of feathers; be careful to inform Roland, the High Priest, of all these things, so that he may direct the congregation accordingly.

"22. Remember now, my beloved disciple, that I am thy light and thy life; I have sent thee big coats, bibles, hymn books, and many articles from the great Sanhedrim, for thyself and family. I will send thee many other things if thou art faithful unto the end. Go forth, and the Lord prosper thee.

"23. And William went unto all the river country and did according to all that David commanded him; but the people were a stiff-necked generation, and would not agree that David should bring Henry to be chief ruler over the children of Columbia instead of Andrew; but with one accord said unto William, David hath beguiled us, we will desert him and stick to Andrew, who hath brought us out of British bondage—and we will vote for William, whose surname is Fitzgerald—and the people all said, AMEN!"

CHAPTER XI.

THE inhabitants of the Western District I love, and shall ever remember with pleasure, notwithstanding their propensity for fun and frolic, for they are kind, hospitable, and generous; and I should be unhappy, if I knew I had written a line calculated to wound the feelings of a single individual. My object has been merely to amuse myself,—to “lend a wing to weary time,” and catch the “manners living as they rise.” And, if this hasty production has the same effect upon others which it has had upon me, many a wandering exile may, for a moment, be relieved from the too sad thoughts of those now far away,—many a frightened poor soul may, for a while, cease to think of the dreaded *cholera*,—and many an afflicted patient bid farewell, for a time, to the *blues*. Indeed, I should believe any man a queer fellow who cannot, in this hotchpotch, find some page to his taste.

During my stay with Colonel Crockett, among other things, I asked him how he liked the various jests which had been published concerning him.

“Oh, d—n it,” says he, “I don’t care—those who publish them don’t intend to injure me.”

“But,” says I, “Colonel, what do you think of your last commission?”

"What commission?"

"The one which it is reported our worthy president has given you."

"Well, I don't know what that is."

"I perceive from the newspapers," said I, "that ~~in~~ order to quiet the fears of the world, you are authorized by the president to mount the Alleghany, and wring off the tail of the comet, when it makes its appearance." He could not help smiling, but instantly replied:

"I'll be d—'d, if I had a commission, if I did n't wring *his* tail off."

Among the various devices used for killing game, the following plan, said by some wag to have been practised by Colonel Crockett, has in it the spice of originality. The wild animals of his district are supposed to take more interest in the congressional election than its citizens, from the fact that if the colonel be elected, they have some respite.

During his first terms of service in congress they increased rapidly, and are said to have prowled about, very much to the annoyance of the planters. But great was the consternation among their ranks, when it was announced that he was defeated: at all hours might they be seen making their way to the swamps west of the Mississippi. The colonel is supposed to have been in no very good humour at being beaten, and to have resolved to vent his ire upon the *bears* of his

district; and, in order to do this, is supposed to have taken along with him his hunting-knife, and gone down to the banks of the Mississippi, where he planted himself in a path in such a position, that he could see at some distance without being seen. He had not long occupied this situation when an old bear was perceived coming along in great haste: the colonel suffered it to approach tolerably near, when, jumping up, he gave a sudden *squeal*, crying out, *I've got you, have I*. This was hardly ever known to fail, and is said to have acted like an electric shock; so *killing* was its effect, that before a bear which was thus assailed could recover from its surprise, it is generally believed that it was nearly butchered. The bear being killed and dragged out of the way, the colonel had only to squat in his former position until another came along.

Although I have given in this work so large a space to hunting stories, I have failed to mention a species of hunting very much practised throughout the "far away west," and which is almost ever attended with invariable success. I allude to fire hunting, or the plan by which deer are killed of a night with a gun or rifle—which I have sometimes practised, though I abhor it. Yes, gentle reader, deer are here killed of a night with a gun, very often with a rifle—and the darker the night, the better the prospect for success. I have known

many a single hunter to kill five, six, and even seven of a night.

Fire hunting was unknown in this country until within some fifty or sixty years, when it was introduced by Mr. Burnie, who lived among the Choctaw Indians. In Virginia it was practised before this, but not with the same success. The facility with which Mr. Burnie killed deer at night, infused into the superstitious Indians a belief that he was some superior personage, and that he effected it by means of physic, which is their *to kalon*, and solves all their mysteries. He delighted for some time in practising upon their fears—and literally astonished the natives. However, it was revealed—and is now generally practised, though prohibited by law.

To prepare for a fire hunt, it is necessary to get a common frying-pan, the handle of which is lashed to a board, three or four inches in width, and five or six feet long, which is placed on the shoulder, and the arm thrown over it, to keep it in a horizontal position. The handle being lengthened, throws the pan several feet behind the hunter, in which there is a light wood fire kindled,—and he is then ready for a hunt. The light from the fire illuminates a circle, save where the shadow from the head falls, which diverging as it goes off, is in size considerable. Within this shadow, the huntsman sees and shoots his game, which manifests itself alone by its eyes, which are red and

fiery, from the reflection of the light, and visible at some distance. The huntsman either walks or rides, shoots with the pan on his shoulder, and seeks the highland or swamp, or any place where he will probably meet with deer. To increase the shadow, or range of vision, it is only necessary to move the handle horizontally to the right or left, which causes the shadow to sweep the segment of a circle in any direction you please. The danger arising from this species of hunting is, that dogs, sheep, horses, and cows, are liable to be shot—their eyes presenting an appearance similar to that of the deer. The most experienced hunter may be deceived by the eyes of a dog or sheep. Horses and cows, from the fact that their eyes are farther apart, may be distinguished—yet many of them have been sacrificed to a knowledge of this pursuit.

There is something very striking in viewing a walking light, meandering through the woods, while shooting upwards it throws around a broad lurid glare, and lends to the woods, wherever a shadow falls, a gloom far greater than that of the night.

The sight is calculated to have much effect upon a human being; and I cannot reconcile it to myself to see even a deer fall by so treacherous a plan—treacherous it seems to me, for having lain concealed all day in swamps to avoid man—having rid themselves of dogs, perhaps by a long

and weary chase, they move out under cover of night to pick their scanty subsistence, or to glean nutriment for their tender young. Little do they suppose, when all nature is wrapped in sleep, that there is an enemy in search of them, so captivating in appearance as to lull asleep all fear, all suspicion of injury. They feed—their beautiful leopard-like young sport in gambols near them—occasionally drawing the flowing teat: a flambeau is seen approaching, shedding far and wide its broad lurid glare. This is the only object seen by them. As the hunter sweeps his circle, it flits about, reminding them only of a “marsh’s meteor lamp,” by the light of which so often they have cropped the tender herbage, while sporting o’er some grassy meadow. Nearer still it approaches,—and they gaze with rapture at the beautiful sight; a redder light bursts forth, and the dread crack of a rifle rings through the forest. The mother falls, and lies weltering in her blood. Her tender infants lick from her wound the crimson fluid as it exudes. They look about—they see nothing to alarm them. Tears fill their eyes, which only makes them a more prominent mark for the huntsman,—and, chained to the spot by the magic effects of the light, they there remain, until they are offered up as a sacrifice to filial affection.

I have often heard the question mooted, who was the better marksman, the white or red man. My observation—and I have had many opportu-

nities of judging—induces me to believe that there is no sort of comparison between them. The white man not only shoots with more precision, but traces with greater accuracy the various animals which are hunted to their respective places of abode; perceives things which an Indian can never see; steers his course through the wildest forest by signs invisible to other eyes, yet still correct, and accomplishes, by means of his ingenuity, objects of which an Indian would have never dreamed. Among the celebrated hunters of the far-off west, Colonel David Crockett and John Bradshaw, of the Western District, are most conspicuous. Between them, they have killed about fifteen hundred bears, exclusive of a proportionate quantity of other game; and I therefore think this question must be decided in favour of the whites, unless two red hunters can be found whose deeds may in some measure compare to this.

But let us again return to the colonel—for the election is coming on, and he must run for congress. Now do not fancy, I beseech you, that since his last defeat he has been altogether idle, or that his time has been spent exclusively in hunting—for, although he has made a very considerable impression on the wild beasts, he has likewise made some impression upon the men,—for which a Kentucky boatman can vouch, who had the pleasure of meeting with him while in

one of his quirky humours. This scene is best described in the colonel's own language: "I had taken old Betsy," said he, "and straggled off to the banks of the Mississippi river; and meeting with no game, I did n't like it. I felt mighty wolfish about the head and ears, and thought I would spile if I was n't kivered up in salt, for I had n't had a fight in ten days; and I cum acrost a fellow floatin' down stream settin' in the stern of his boat fast asleep. Said I, 'Hello, stranger! if you don't take keer your boat will run away with you'—and he looked up; and said he, 'I don't value you.' He looked up at me slantendicler, and I looked down upon him slantendicler; and he took out a chaw of turbaccur, and said he, 'I don't value you that.' Said I, 'cum ashore, I can whip you—I've been trying to git a fight all the mornin';' and the varmint flapped his wings and crowed like a chicken. I ris up, shook my mane, and neighed like a horse. He run his boat plump head foremost ashore. I stood still and sot my triggurs, that is, took off my shurt, and tied my gallusses tight round my waist—and at it we went. He was a right smart koon, but hardly a bait for such a fellur as me. I put it to him mighty droll. In ten minutes he yelled enough, and swore I was a ripstavur. Said I, 'Ain't I the yaller flower of the forest? And I am all brimstone but the head and ears, and that's aquafortis.' Said he, 'Stranger, you are a beauty: and

if I know'd your name I'd vote for you next election.' Said I, 'I'm that same David Crockett. You know what I'm made of. I've got the closest shootin' rifle, the best 'coon dog, the biggest tickur, and the ruffest racking horse in the district. I can kill more lickur, fool more varmint, and cool out more men than any man you can find in all Kentucky.' Said he, 'Good mornin', stranger—I'm satisfied.' Said I, 'Good mornin', sir; I feel much better since our meetin';' but after I got away a piece, I said, 'Hello, friend, don't forget that vote.'"

This scene, with some slight alteration, has been attributed I understand to an imaginary character, Colonel Wildfire. This I have not seen. But I am unwilling that the hard *earnings* of Colonel Crockett should be given to another.

I believe I have said nothing of the religious opinions of Colonel Crockett, and perhaps I should, as a chapter upon religion would be very appropriately situated in a work of this nature; but I am out of the humour at present, and will only observe that I once heard him, upon being invited, refuse to go to meeting; and the reason he assigned was, that he once heard the preacher state positively that "he had seen a single stalk with thirty-three heads of cabbage on it."

But since the colonel's defeat for congress, while we have been regaling ourselves with sundry topics, he came very near making his

exit. Believing that he did not grow rich fast enough, he loaded a boat with staves, and sat out for New-Orleans. In floating down the father of waters, he one day fell asleep; and the crew, in rounding a point in the river, turned the boat bottom upwards. They swam to shore; and nothing was seen of the colonel. But when all hope was gone, and they least expected it, the colonel, having examined the curiosities at the bottom, was seen *wading* out! Yes, gentle reader "walking the waters like a thing of life!" You know it would have been extremely absurd to have drowned himself in a stream which he had so often *waded*. Moreover, it would have tended to render fabulous the exploits of which he had so often boasted. He was reserved for a far higher destiny. He had to take another electioneering tour, and perform divers and various feats.

In this age of invention, when the power of steam is running the world mad,—which is not only producing phenomena in mechanics which future ages shall wonder at and admire, but which perhaps will yet account for the velocity of the comets, and even set the solar system in motion, and which, when applied to the mind, gives to the tongue a volubility unrivalled—in this state of things, I say, with steam enough, it is not to be wondered at that any man should make a stump speech. I therefore will not claim for the colonel

the praise which would otherwise be his due for having often spoken until his tongue was tired performing its offices,—until some veteran stump, which stood firm as the rock of ages, though the winter winds of a century had howled around it, was fatigued with his weight ; but I will claim for him the ingenuity of having discovered that the best way to keep his arguments unanswered, when his opponent had commenced a reply, was to intimate to the crowd, that down at a spring some three or four hundred yards hence, they would find a little steam, which soon left his adversary nothing to address but the weary stump to which he had bid adieu.

No country presents a greater rage for “tripping on the light fantastic toe,” than does the far-away west. Here “belles and matrons, maids and madams,” all meet with a suitable partner in the other sex. You do not fancy, gentle reader, that they move with measured steps through a gay parterre, or thread the mazy dance in some well-illuminated hall ? No. Nor do they listen to an Italian band, which warbles the soft airs of its native country. But with music much more sweet—the *banjo*—thrummed by some old trusty black ; with a hall whose roof is the star-spangled firmament, and whose floor is girded by the limits of the forest ; with forms not screwed into fashion’s mould, nor feet encumbered with light prunellas, they trip the fairy dance. Governed by the repub-

lican maxim, that we are by nature free and equal, there is no necessity for introductions. And so great is the spirit of accommodation, that they all dance. Whether a lady solicits a gentleman, or a gentleman a lady, is a matter of indifference. Nor can this amusement get along altogether without steam—for there ever burns a furnace bright and ready, from which issues a supply sufficient to keep the *ball* in motion.

This is the famous bran dance of the west, and derives its name from the fact that the ground is generally sprinkled with the husk of Indian meal. Nothing can be more joyful and happy than a meeting of this sort. Freed from the trammels of fashion, they give loose to all the indulgence of innocent mirth.

However, when the election came on, Colonel Crockett, so far from being again beaten by two votes, was returned by a majority of twenty-seven hundred. But he lost a vote which he very much regretted. This was the vote of a Dutchman, who said, "Crockett was a clever fellow, and he liked him, but he could n't vote for him; he tell too many tam hard stories upon de Dutch."

CHAPTER XII.

I HAVE before observed, that there are few men who possess in the same degree with Colonel Crockett the power of gaining men's hearts. And the following instance will serve to illustrate my remark.

Colonel Crockett, with a friend, having wandered off a distance from home, for the purpose of hunting, fell in with some dozen persons, utter strangers, engaged in a spree. Being kindred spirits, a union was soon formed; the bottle was passed round, and its frequent circulation brought about a free interchange of opinions. The election for congress was at hand; and the company fell to dissecting the character of each candidate. Being violently opposed to Colonel Crockett, they treated him with much severity. Crockett agreed with them in all their denunciations, and was among the loudest in abusing Crockett. But as the spirit began to operate, the company became more noisy, and Crockett's suppressed passion began to tire of confinement. While he was struggling to keep it down, one of the company waxing rather warm in his abuse, jumped up and cried out, "I wish Crockett was here. I'd send him to congress, d—n him—I'd kick him so he wouldn't know himself." This was more than

flesh and blood could stand. The wish was hardly expressed before, to the astonishment of all present, Crockett was up with his coat off, in a boxing attitude, telling them who he was, and inviting the fight. The company, though opposed to Crockett, had become much pleased with the two strangers who had joined them; and they immediately interposed to prevent the fight. The novel situation in which they were placed, and the unexpected and ludicrous manner in which the collision had been brought about, rendered it an easy matter to restore harmony. And to make it perpetual Crockett invited the company to go with him to a neighbouring store, and take a drink to better acquaintance; saying that he improved upon acquaintance, and that the longer they knew him, the better they would like him. And so it turned out; for at the store they remained for some time, carousing and listening to the colonel's anecdotes; until, overpowered by his humour and kindness, they yielded with a good grace, and swore that they "would live or die in defence of Crockett." The store happened to be a precinct for holding elections; and it was observed by many that of the twelve men at one time so violently opposed to him, he lost but a single vote.

In giving to the public this sketch of the backwoods, brief though it may be, I should think I had omitted an essential part of my duty were I to fail to mention an itinerant class of gentry, now iden-

tified with every new country, whose adventures are as amusing as they are annoying to its inhabitants. I allude to the tribe yclept *Clock Pedlers*, which term implies shrewdness, intelligence, and cunning. A pedler, in disposing of a clock, feels the same anxiety that a general does on the eve of a battle; and displays as much mind in bringing arguments to support his wishes, as Bonaparte did on the plains of Waterloo in the disposition of his forces. Their perseverance is so untiring, and it has been so often crowned with success, that a yankee clock now graces every cabin throughout the west. And the backwoodsmen, even the half-horse, half-alligator breed, when boasting of their exploits, always add, "I can stand any thing but a clock pedler."

Reader, did you ever know a full-blooded yankee clock pedler? If not, imagine a tall lank fellow, with a thin visage, and small dark grey eyes, looking through you at every glance, and having the word *trade* written in his every action, and you will then have an idea of Mr. Slim. But to make it clearer, imagine the same individual, with a pedler's wagon, and what he would call *a good cretur*, riding where the roads are smooth, and always walking up hill: and, if you will then fill up his wagon with yankee clocks, throw in a package or two of horn combs, and give him a box of counterfeit jewelry, he will be ready for a trip. Aye, not only ready for a trip, but rich.

And every article he parts with, will carry with it a lasting impression of the "clock pedler."

Slim never travelled as if bound to any particular place, for he had business with every man he met, and had an excuse for calling at every house. So that, after passing through a neighbourhood, he was perfectly familiar with the pecuniary concerns of every man in it.

The sun was getting low, when Slim, who was travelling the high road, with a perfect knowledge that there was a tavern about a mile ahead of him, left it to seek a cabin, which, with a modest but retiring aspect, showed itself in the woods at some short distance. The smoke floating off from a dirt chimney, was mingling with the blue ether; and the children with loud, laughing voices, were playing in the yard. But no sooner did they see the clock pedler, than there was a race, each striving to be the first bearer of the news, that a gentleman with a carriage was coming.

Slim driving up, halted—and there walked out the proprietor of the cabin.

"Friend, can't you give a stranger in these parts some directions?"

"'Bout what, or where?"

"Wuh—my *horse* is tired, and I should like myself to get a pallet."

"If you had kept the road about a mile further, you would have found a tavern: but if you can

rough it here, do so. My house is always open to a stranger."

Slim accepts the invitation, draws the wagon into the yard, and while rubbing his "cretur" down, chuckles to himself, "I've got that fellow."

They go to the house, take a little whiskey and water, eat supper, and draw around the fire.

Slim then makes a dead set to get rid of one of his clocks.

"Stranger, what's your name?"

"Baines."

"An' what's yours?"

"Slim."

"Mr. Baines, I hav n't shown you my articles yet."

"What sort of articles?"

"I have a fine clock that I could spare, and some jewelry, and a few combs. They would suit your daughter there, if they ain't too fine—but as I got a great bargain in 'em, I can sell 'em cheap."

"Jewelry in these backwoods! 'Twould be as much out of place on my gal here, as my leather hunting-shirt would be on you. And as for a clock, I have a good one—you see it there."

Slim finds a thousand faults with it, knows the maker—never did see one of that make worth a four pence ha'-penny—and winds up with, "Now let me sell you a clock worth having."

"No. I have one that answers my purpose."

"Not so bad a beginning," said Slim to himself.

Slim then brings out his horn, or as he calls them, his *tortoise shell* combs, and his counterfeit jewelry, all of which he warrants to be *genuine*—overwhelms the young lady with compliments upon her present appearance, and enlarges upon the many additional charms his articles would give her—wishes to sell a comb to her mother, who thinks one for her daughter will be sufficient. “Your daughter, madam!” Slim would never have suspected her of being old enough to have a daughter grown. The mother and daughter begin to see new beauties in the pedler’s wares. They select such articles as they would like to have, and joining with the pedler, they pour forth on old Baines one continued volley of sound argument, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the purchase. The old man seeing the storm that is about to burst, collects within himself all his resources, and for a long time parries, with the skill of an expert swordsman, the various deadly thrusts which are made against him. But his opponents return to the charge, in no wise discomfited. They redouble their energies. With the pedler in front, they pour into the old man volley after volley. No breathing time is allowed. He wavers—falters. Flesh and blood can’t stand every thing. And, as a wall before some well-directed battery, his resolution grows weak—for a moment totters—then falls, leaving a clear breach. Through this he pedler enters; and having disposed of two

tortoise shell combs, and a little *double refined jewelry*, the women retire from the field of action, and the pedler, taking advantage of the prostrate condition of his adversary, again reiterates the defects in his clock, and concludes with, "Now let me sell you one cheap."

"No, I'll be d—d if you do," says Baines.

(Reader, the only apology for this oath is, would you not have sworn under the same circumstances?)

Slim disappears, but soon returns bearing in his arms a yankee wooden clock. Baines looks thunder-struck.

"Let me put it up."

"No, it's no use."

"I know that. I don't want you to buy it. I only want to put it up."

Still asking permission, yet having it denied, Slim is seen bustling about the room, until, at the end of the dialogue, his wooden clock having encroached upon the dominions of an old family time-piece, is seen suspended with all the beauty, yet bold effrontery, of a yankee notion—while the old family time-piece, with a retiring yet conscious dignity, is heard to cry out, "Oh tempora! Oh mores!" And concludes her ejaculations by thundering anathemas against this modern irruption of the Goths.

Slim having accomplished so much, draws around the fire, and soothes the old man by dis-

cussing the quality of his farm. Baines begins to go into the minutiae of his farming operations, and the clocks strike nine.

"Now just notice the tone of my clock. Don't you see the difference?"

"A man may buy land here at a dollar an acre."

"I like always to see in a house a good time-piece; it tells us how the day passes."

"Wife, had n't we better kill that beef in the morning?"

"Did you notice that clock of mine had a looking-glass in it?"

Baines proposes to go to bed. Slim always likes to retire early; and, going to his apartment, cries out, "Well now, old man, buy that clock. You can have it upon your own terms. Think about it, and give me an answer in the morning."

"What do I want with the clock?"

"Oh, you can have it upon your own terms. Besides a man of your appearance ought to have a good clock. I would n't have that rotten thing of yours. Did you notice the difference when they were striking?"

Baines going to his room, says, "No, I'll be shot if I buy it."

Soon the house becomes quiet. Slim collects his scattered forces, and makes preparation for a renewal of the attack in the morning. The daughter dreams of tortoise shell combs and jewelry. The mother, from Slim's compliment, believes her-

self both young and beautiful. And the old man never turns over but the corners of a clock prick him in the side.

Morning comes, and with its first light Slim rises, feeds his "cretur," and meeting with Mr. Baines, makes many inquiries after his health, *etc.*; professes to be in a hurry, and concludes with, "Well, as I must now leave, what say you about the clock?"

"Why, that I don't want it."

Slim bolts into the chamber, where the ladies are scarcely dressed, after whom he makes many inquiries—then jumps into a chair, and sets both clocks to striking, ridicules the sound of the old man's, and commences the well-formed attack of the last night, which he keeps up for nearly an hour, only interrupted by the repeated striking of the clocks.

They then take a fog-cutter, eat breakfast, and Slim returns to the charge. The old man is utterly confounded. Slim sees his advantage, follows him over his farm, every part of which he admires, and which only supports his argument, that a man so well fixed ought to have a good clock. They return to the house, take a little more whiskey and water, and Slim is struck with the improved appearance of the room. His clock sets it off.

Slim, clapping Baines by the shoulder, "Well now, old gentlemen, let me sell you the clock."

"But what shall I do with mine?"

"Oh, I'll buy that. What do you ask for it?"

"It ought to be worth ten dollars."

"Mine cost me forty dollars—but give me thirty to boot, and it's a trade."

"Well, I believe—No, I won't have it."

"My dear fellow, my clock is fastened up now. Besides, you have made me waste all day here—you ought to take it."

Baines does not exactly see how that is—hesitates—and Slim proceeds to take down the old clock. It is all over now, the money is paid, and Slim is soon ready to leave—but, before going out he remarks, "It would be as well to leave the old clock here, as I shall be back in a day or two." Slim then mounts his wagon and drives off: and methinks I can see the rueful countenance of Baines, while gazing at the wagon until it disappears. His thoughts I leave to the imagination of my reader.

About three years after the happening of this event, in passing along, I chanced to call upon Mr. Baines. After being seated a few minutes, said I, "Stranger, how came you with a yankee clock in these wild woods?"

"Oh, confound the clock," said he, and narrated the above story, showing at the same time his old clock, which, as yet, had never been called for.

Colonel Crockett being elected, we have to transfer him from the wilds of the forest, where his only aim was to compass the ingenuity of wild beasts, or master them in deadly struggle, to a

scene which required him at once to forget all former recollections, and enter upon the performance of new duties. We should not, therefore, wonder, if the character which had been thus idly thrown aside, should in some inadvertent moment leap forth, and for an instant claim the ascendancy. Nor should it be a matter of detraction, if it had asserted its rights, and claimed for itself entire supremacy. For, though opinions may change with the wind, the features of a man's character are too deeply stamped, to be altered at will.

So much rubbish has been thrown over the character which I have attempted to trace, that I fear that it appears like an object seen through a dark fog, rather indistinct—its outlines are not clearly perceptible. I must therefore be pardoned, while, for an instant, I set it forth in a clearer light.

To analyze the mind of Colonel Crockett, and assign the motives which have prompted him to do those particular acts which have given him so much notoriety, must fall to the lot of some philosopher. For myself, I do not feel disposed to dip as deeply in metaphysics as would be requisite to give this matter a fair elucidation. But I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high natural endowments of this gentleman; for I have never seen a character, strip it of all adventitious circumstances, which I could take more pleasure in beholding. Precluded by necessity, from all intercourse with books—shut out by circumstances,

until late years, from that species of society which alone could have benefited him—he is really

“Rara avis, et simillima nigroque cygno;”

and yet, at the same time, a fine specimen of human nature.

Many men without the advantages of education, have been great; but it was reserved for the gentleman whose character I have attempted to sketch, bereft of fortune, of education, and of the advantages of society, to be taken wild from the woods, and transferred to the floor of a legislative hall. And yet in Colonel Crockett, in this character, notwithstanding all his eccentricity, we find many of those traits which, of themselves, ennoble and add lustre to our race. What spring of action, other than generosity the most pure, could have often induced him to breast the storms of winter, and force his way through heaps of drifted snow, to supply the wants of some poor famished family, dependent upon the precarious subsistence of hunting, as all families must be, who first make war with the forest. Was there another motive, for having often rescued from the hands of an officer, by his own means, the bed of a widowed woman with helpless children? Was there another motive, for having often, with his hard earnings, purchased a blanket for a suffering soldier? What spring of action, other than a high and noble daring of soul, could have often prompted him, at the thoughtful hour of midnight, when

unbosomed deep in a forest, to peril his life for the sake of a dog—for the sake of that faithful animal which could make no requital? Here there was no approving voice of the world to urge him on—no loud acclamation of a crowd to stimulate to action.

Many a spirit will dare do a deed in the face of the world, which rather than do when alone, unseen, and apart from assistance, it would crouch and fawn like a guilty thing. But, methinks, it is only in a moment of this sort that the high and lofty attributes of our nature exhibit themselves as the true gift of that Being after whom we were fashioned. There are many persons who will look upon these traits of character as mere acts of folly; but to them nature has indeed been poor. They never felt her more generous impulses. We need not, therefore, wonder, when this character has been assailed, that presses have been closed to his vindication, and that torrents of abuse, which few in this world are able to withstand, have often burst upon him in all their fury. Notwithstanding this, I do not mean to be understood as saying that Colonel Crockett is entirely fit for the station which he has often filled through the kindness of his constituents; for the necessary qualifications of a representative are various and many, and we rarely find them combined in the same individual; yet, so far as the most perfect frankness of manner, an independence of which few can boast, and an

honesty of purpose which no one doubts, are considered requisites, Colonel Crockett is qualified in an eminent degree. When one suddenly changes the faith which for a long time he has professed, and is benefited by the change, we may attribute to him some improper motive ; but if by **changing** he sacrifices every thing, we must believe it the effect of principle, and there is nothing left at which even envy can cavil. This was the case with him ; but in conversing on the subject, he laughs and says, " I have never changed. I think now as I did when I started, but Jackson has turned round." "*I had rather be politically damned than hypocritically immortalized,*" is a sentiment which would have honoured a far more erudite society than that of the backwoods ; and those gentlemen who have supported its author have the pleasure of knowing that their votes were conferred on one whose intentions at least were honest. To test the worth of a man, strip him of the accidental advantages which fortune may have given him ; and, pursuing that plan, how few would be found superior to the subject of this brief sketch. To a person who, like myself, could never behold the magic which gave to a man character merely because he was rich, or because he was descended from some proud family, it is pleasant to contemplate one rising superior to fortune, and possessing at the same time the ennobling virtues of our race.

CHAPTER XIII.

COLONEL CROCKETT was no doubt highly gratified by the result of the election. His triumph was a forcible proof of the power of native intellect struggling against opposing circumstances; and, anticipating much pleasure in the boundless field of enterprise which lay before him, in the winter of 1827 he emerged from the wild woods and occupied a seat in congress. Unacquainted with forms, and a stranger to etiquette, his appearance gave rise to much amusement. But few persons ventured more than once to entertain themselves at his expense. Though rude in speech, his repartee never failed of its object. The notoriety which he had obtained from several speeches made before he reached Washington, rendered him conspicuous as an original, and induced almost every person to seek his society.

But in order to keep up the thread of my narrative, it will be necessary to accompany him on his journey from his residence to Washington City. "When I left home," said he, "I was happy, *devilish*, and full of fun. I bade adieu to my friends, dogs, and rifle, and took the stage, where I met with much variety of character, and amused myself when my humour prompted. Being fresh from the backwoods, my stories

amused my companions, and I passed my time pleasantly. When I arrived at Raleigh the weather was cold and rainy, and we were all dull and tired; and upon going in the tavern, where I was an entire stranger, I did not feel more comfortable, for the room was crowded, and the crowd did not give way that I might come to the fire. I felt so mean from being jolted in the stage, I thought I had rather fight than not: and I was *rooting* my way to the fire, not in a good humour, when some fellow staggered up towards me, and cried out, 'Hurrah for Adams.' Said I, 'Stranger, you had better hurrah for hell, and praise your own country.'

"Said he, 'And who are you?'

✓ "I'm that same David Crockett, fresh from the backwoods, half-horse, half-alligator, a little touched with the snapping-turtle; can wade the Mississippi, leap the Ohio, ride upon a streak of lightning, and slip without a scratch down a honey locust; can whip my weight in wild cats,—and if any gentleman pleases, for a ten dollar bill, he may throw in a panther,—hug a bear too close for comfort, and eat any man opposed to Jackson.'

"While I was telling what I could do," said the colonel, "the fellow's eyes kept getting larger and larger, until I thought they would pop out. I never saw fellows look as they all did. They cleared the fire for me, and when I got a little warm, I looked about, but my Adams man was

gone." I asked Colonel Crockett if he had ever used the above expressions before? He said, "Never; that he felt *devilish*, and they all popped into his head at the time; and that he should never have thought of them again if they had n't gone the rounds of all the papers."

"At Raleigh," continues the colonel, "I became pretty well acquainted, and left there for Petersburg, Va., where happening to get hold of a newspaper, the first thing I saw was a piece headed 'Hero of the West,' giving an account of my visit to Raleigh. I discovered that it was a source of much amusement; and, not wishing to be known, I determined to obey one of our backwoods sayings, 'Lay low and keep dark, stranger, and *perhaps* you'll see some fun.' And so I did; for I never let any body know who I was until I got to Washington."

An anecdote is related as having happened to the colonel somewhere on his route, which partakes strongly of originality. While at dinner, at some public house, where the waiters were very officious in their services, and extremely polite to the colonel, handing to him every thing on the table, among other things they pressed him to take some chicken; he declined, begging them "if they cared any thing for him to take it away, for that he had been fed upon chickens until he was nearly feathered."

He arrived at Washington, and had been there

but a short time, when he received a note inviting him to dine with the president. Unaccustomed to formality, he did not exactly comprehend its meaning, and required of a friend an explanation, which was cheerfully given; and who also being invited, tendered his services to go with the colonel and introduce him. This was done accordingly, and propriety of action marked his behaviour. I was much struck with his simplicity of manner in narrating to me this event. "I was wild from the backwoods," said he, "and I did n't know nothing about eating dinner with the big folks of our country; and how should I, having been a hunter all my life? I had eat most of my dinners upon a log in the woods, and sometimes no dinner at all. I knew whether I ate dinner with the president or not, was a matter of no consequence, for my constituents were not to be benefited by it. I did not go to court the president, for I was opposed to him in principle, and had no favours to ask at his hands. I was afraid, however, I should be awkward, as I was so entirely a stranger to fashion; and in going along, I resolved to observe the conduct of my friend, Mr. Verplanck, and to do as he did; and I know," said he, "that I did behave myself right well."

The colonel's originality of character induced some person to write a humorous yet false account of this dinner scene, which could never have been believed by any person who knew him,

but which the colonel thought proper to deny, as it was used to his prejudice by his enemies.

The account alluded to is here inserted, and with it the certificates which go to disprove it. The colonel is supposed to have returned from Washington, after the first winter, and to be at a house-raising among his constituents, where, to their numerous inquiries relative to his visit to Washington, he gives the following account :

“The first thing I did,” said Davy, “after I got to Washington, was to go to the president’s. I stepped into the president’s house—thinks I, who’s afeard? If I did n’t I wish I may be shot. Says I, ‘Mr. Adams, I’m Mr. Crockett, from Tennessee.’ ‘So,’ says he, ‘how d’ye do, Mr. Crockett?’ and he shook me by the hand, although he know’d I went the whole hog for Jackson. If he did n’t I wish I may be shot. Not only that, but he sent me a printed ticket to dine with him. I’ve got it in my pocket yet. (Here the printed ticket was exhibited for the admiration of the whole company.) I went to dinner, and I walked all round the long table, looking for something that I liked. At last I took my seat just beside a fat goose, and I helped myself to as much of it as I wanted. But I had n’t took three bites, when I looked away up the table at a man they called *Tash*, (attache.) He was talking French to a woman on t’other side of the table. He dodged his head and she dodged her’s, and then they got to drinking wine

across the table. But when I looked back again, my plate was gone, goose and all. So I jist cast my eyes down to t'other end of the table, and sure enough, I seed a white man walking off with my plate. I says, 'Hello, mister, bring back my plate.' He fetched it back in a hurry, as you may think; and when he set it down before me, how do you think it was? Licked as clean as my hand. If it was n't I wish I may be shot. Says he, 'What will you have, sir?' And says I, 'You may well say that, after stealing my goose.' And he began to laugh. Then, says I, 'Mister, laugh if you please; but I don't half like sich tricks upon travellers.' I then filled my plate with bacon and greens; and whenever I looked up or down the table, I held on to my plate with my left hand. When we were all done eating, they cleared every thing off the table, and took away the tablecloth. And what do you think? There was another cloth under it. If there was n't I wish I may be shot. Then I saw a man coming along carrying a great glass thing, with a glass handle below, something like a candlestick. It was stuck full of little glass cups, with something in them that looked good to eat. Says I, 'Mister, bring that thing here.' Thinks I, let's taste them first. They were mighty sweet and good—so I took six of 'em. If I did n't I wish I may be shot."

Correspondence between Mr. Crockett of Tennessee, Mr. Clark of Kentucky, and Mr. Verplanck of New-York, all three members of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
January 3d, 1829. }

Dear Sir—Forbearance ceases to be a virtue, when it is construed into an acquiescence in falsehoods, or a tame submission to unprovoked insults.

I have seen published and republished in various papers of the United States, a slander, no doubt characteristic of its author, purporting to be an account of my first visit to the president of the nation. I have thus long passed the publications alluded to with silent contempt. But supposing that its republication is intended, as in its origin it evidently was, to do me an injury, I can submit to it no longer, without calling upon gentlemen who were present to do me justice. I presume, sir, that you have a distinct recollection of what passed at the dinner alluded to ; and you will do me the favour to say, distinctly, whether the enclosed publication is not false. I would not make this appeal, if it were not that like other men I have enemies, who would take much pleasure in magnifying the plain rusticity of my manners into the most unparalleled grossness and indelicacy. I have never enjoyed the advantages which many have abused ; but I am proud to hope, that your answer will show that I have never so far prostituted the

humble advantages I do enjoy, as to act the part attributed to me. An early answer is requested.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

DAVID CROCKETT.

Hon. JAMES CLARK, of Ky.

A similar request to the above, was communicated to the Hon. Mr. VERPLANCK, of New-York.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4, 1829.

Dear Colonel—In your letter of yesterday, you requested me to say, if the ludicrous newspaper account of your behaviour when dining with the president, which you enclosed to me, is true?

I was at the same dinner, and know that the statement is destitute of every thing like truth. I sat opposite to you at the table, and held occasional conversation with you, and observed nothing in your behaviour but what was marked with the strictest propriety.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES CLARK.

Col. D. CROCKETT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1829.

Dear Sir—I have already several times anticipated your request, in regard to the newspaper account of your behaviour at the president's table, as I have repeatedly contradicted it in various companies where I heard it spoken of. I dined there in company with you at the time alluded to,

and had, I recollect, a good deal of conversation with you. Your behaviour there was, I thought, perfectly becoming and proper; and I do not recollect or believe that you said or did any thing resembling the newspaper account.

I am yours,

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

Col. CROCKETT.

That Colonel Crockett should have had to produce certificates of his behaviour, is certainly a novel circumstance, but tends much to prove how various were the attacks, and how wanton the abuse which was heaped upon him. So much use was made by his enemies in his own district, of the above publication, that justice to himself induced him unwillingly to appear before the public, in order to vindicate himself from so ridiculous a charge. His rusticity of manner, blended with great good humour, frequently gave rise to much fun. He was ever the humorous hero of his own story, and defended himself from the sallies of his acquaintances with so much pertinacity, that no time, no place, not even the pomp of wealth, nor the pride of name, could awe him into silence when jocosely assailed. The following circumstance is a forcible proof of this remark. "After the dinner was over," said the colonel, "I, with the remainder of the company, retired to the famous 'East Room.' I had drank a glass or two of wine, and felt in a right good humour, and was

walking about gazing at the furniture, and at the splendid company with which it was filled. I noticed that many persons observed me ; and just at that time, a young gentleman stepped up to me and said, ' I presume, sir, you are from the backwoods ?'

" Yes sir."

" A friend whispering to me at the time, said it was the president's son ; and as I had never been introduced to him, I know'd he wanted to have some fun at my expense, because, after I spoke the first word, you might have heard a pin drop. All was silence. So I thought I would keep it up. Mr. A. then asked me, ' What were the amusements in the backwoods.'

" Oh," said I, " fun alive there. Our people are all divided into classes, and each class has a particular sort of fun ; so a man is never at a loss, because he knows which class he belongs to."

" ' How is that ?' " said Mr. A.

" We have four classes," said I, " in the backwoods. The first class have a table with some green truck on it, and it's got pockets ; and they knock a ball about on it to get it into the pockets," (billiard table,) " and they see a mighty heap of fun. They are called the quality of our country, but to that class I don't belong."

' Then there is the second class," said I. " They take their rifles and go out about sunrise, and put up a board with a black spot on it, about a hun-

dred yards off, and they shoot from morning till night for any thing you please. They see a mighty heap of fun too; and I tell you what, I am mighty hard to beat as a second rate hand in that class."

"The third class," said I, "is composed of our little boys. They go out about light with their bows and arrows, and put up a leaf against a tree, and shoot from morning till night for persimons, or whortleberries, or some such thing; and they see a mighty heap of fun too."

"But the fourth class," said I, "oh, bless me! they have fun. This is composed of the women, and all who choose to join them. When they want a frolic, they just go into the woods and scrape away the leaves, and sprinkle the ground with corn bran, and build some large light wood fires round about, raise a banjo, and begin to dance. May be, you think they don't go their death upon a jig, but they do, for I have frequently gone there the next morning, and raked up my two hands full of toe nails."

"By the time," says the colonel, "I had finished giving an account of our amusements, the whole house was convulsed with laughter, and I slipped off and went to my lodgings."

I asked him, what prompted him to tell the above story?

He said, that "most persons believed every thing which was said about the backwoods, and

he thought he would tell a good story while he was at it. Besides," said he, "the object in questioning me at such a place was to confuse me, and laugh at my simplicity, and I thought I would humour the thing."

The above scene gave rise to much amusement, and considering the company in whose presence it occurred, it is certainly without a parallel. And nothing could give a more forcible proof of the most perfect independence of character—perfectly at home in the presence of a president, foreign ministers, senators, congress-men, and the polished ladies of Washington City.

CHAPTER XIV.

As a member of congress, Colonel Crockett was ever at his post, faithful and assiduous in his attention to the welfare of his constituents; and his great personal popularity rendered him a valuable representative to his district. He who consumes most time, and makes most noise, is rarely a serviceable member. But he attends to the interests of his constituents, who, without wasting time in idle declamation, is ever at his post, voting upon all subjects which in any manner affect the people of his district. A political life of this nature would merely form a tissue of dry details, uninteresting and unnecessary, save as a work of reference.

Although possessed of many requisites for a representative, it is not his political life which has given him so much notoriety, but his talent for humour and originality. As a boon companion, no one stood higher than Colonel Crockett; and his conduct has been often characterized by acts of generosity, which reflect much credit upon him as a man, and lustre upon the state of society in which he originated. Few persons, with the same means, have ever performed more acts of kindness, and still fewer with so perfect a disregard to all future recompense. Were it proper, these


remarks might be illustrated by private anecdotes, which would place the character of Colonel Crockett in a very fair light. It has become customary in the common publications of the day, to make every backwoodsman rant and rave in uncouth sayings, and in new coined words, difficult of pronunciation. This being done, the character is finished, and the hero turned loose as a genuine son of the wild woods. Nothing can argue a greater ignorance of the true character of a backwoodsman, than a sketch of this nature. I have before remarked, that so far from this being true, they express themselves in the simplest language possible. The most extravagant ideas they clothe in the simplest words, and delight us by quaintness of expression and originality of conception. If there be any one distinguishing feature in their character, it is a generosity and nobleness of soul, seldom met with in a more polished society. Did I want a friend who would *stick* by me through all the trials of adversity in life, give me a backwoodsman, a stranger to form and fashion, who, uncorrupted by intercourse with the world, has held communion only with his own heart, and worshipped God only in the beauty of nature. Though their rusticity may often give rise to amusement, yet there is a high and lofty bearing in their deportment. They have been so long companions with danger, that they become strangers to fear. They have nothing to conceal, and

are consequently frank in their manners. It would be difficult to hire an inhabitant of a polished city to do, what a backwoodsman first did from necessity, and habit afterward renders familiar. To sleep in the wild woods apart from assistance, with no music save the hungry howling of the beasts of the forest, and to cross rivers whose depth is unknown, at all seasons of the year, form but small items in the life of a backwoodsman. To me it seems, that a determined purpose of mind is a part of their character. Often have I been struck with their fearlessness, upon seeing them in the most inclement season ride their horses into a stream, careless of its depth or hidden dangers, and force their way across.

In sketching the life of Colonel Crockett, we find so much levity, good sense, good humour, and such a propensity for fun, that his character is often seen in different lights. Yet, I think, any person may recognise the original from the picture drawn. The following circumstance shows a singular conception of ideas.

During the colonel's first winter in Washington, a caravan of wild animals was brought to the city and exhibited. Large crowds attended the exhibition; and, prompted by common curiosity, one evening Colonel Crockett attended.

"I had just got in," said he: "the house was very much crowded, and the first thing I noticed was two wild cats in a cage. Some acquaintance



asked me 'if they were like the wild cats in the backwoods?' and I was looking at them, when one turned over and died. The keeper ran up and threw some water on it. Said I, 'Stranger, you are wasting time. My looks kills them things; and you had much better hire me to go out here, or I will kill every varmint you've got in your caravan.' While I and he were talking, the lions began to roar. Said I, 'I won't trouble the American lion, because he is some kin to me, but turn out the English lion—turn him out—turn him out—I can whip him for a ten dollar bill, and the zebra may kick occasionally during the fight.' This created some fun; and I then went to another part of the room, where a monkey was riding a pony. I was looking on, and some member said to me, 'Crockett, don't that monkey favour General Jackson?' 'No,' said I, 'but I'll tell you who it does favour. It looks like one of your boarders, Mr. ———, of Ohio.' There was a loud burst of laughter at my saying so; and, upon turning round, I saw Mr. ———, of Ohio, within about three feet of me. I was in a right awkward fix; but I bowed to the company, and told 'em, 'I had either slandered the monkey, or Mr. ———, of Ohio, and if they would tell me which, I would beg his pardon.' The thing passed off; and next morning, as I was walking the pavement before my door, a member came up to me, and said, 'Crockett, Mr. ———, of Ohio, is going to challenge you.' Said I, 'Well,

tell him I am a fighting fowl. I 'spose if I am challenged I have the right to choose my weapons?' 'Oh yes,' said he. 'Then tell him,' said I, 'that I will fight him with bows and arrows.'"

There was another circumstance occurred while Colonel Crockett was in Washington, which goes far to show how perfectly a stranger to every thing like fashion he is. A young gentleman of worth and respectability had been paying his addresses to a daughter of Colonel Crockett; and having obtained her consent, wrote to her father in Washington, requesting his permission that they might be married. The colonel, approving the match, wrote in answer to his letter the following laconic reply:

"WASHINGTON, ————"

Dear Sir:

I received your letter. Go ahead.

DAVID CROCKETT."

I have never known a character more free from restraint under all circumstances, or more truly independent, than Colonel Crockett. After the adjournment of congress, the colonel returned home; and he who but a short time before had been mixing with the fashion of our own and of foreign countries, and representing a district composed of seventeen counties, in the congress of one of the first nations upon earth, might then be found with a hoe or plough, labouring for the subsistence of his family. What a beautiful com-

mentary is his election upon our republican institutions! Not only a proof that the power of our institutions is derived directly from the people, but what an example of the easy access of the humblest individual to the highest offices within the gift of our government—that he, whom the satellites of a regal government would despise for his poverty—that he, whose daily labour in the field was required to provide the necessaries of life for a family—that he, entirely uneducated, should, because the people willed it, be called upon to represent persons of wealth, of family influence, and of education: not a greater mark of their power, than that he whom our senate had degraded, should be chosen by the people to preside over the same body.

In attending to the duties of his farm, and in hunting, when the season permitted, Colonel Crockett spent his time between the meetings of congress. Having gathered in his corn, and provided for the wants of his family, the time drew near for him to return to Washington. For a change of scenery, he determined to take the steam-boat as far as Wheeling, and, accompanied by several friends, he went down to Mill's Point for that purpose. There they had to wait some time for a boat. There was likewise a young gentleman present, who was waiting to go down the river. At length a boat appeared, descending the river. The young gentleman raised a signal

and hallooed, but all in vain. The boat swept gracefully by, heedless of his cries. Colonel Crockett having witnessed the scene, and seeing the situation of the young man, turned to him—"Stranger, do you know what I would have done with that boat if I had been in your place?"

"No. What could you have done?"

"Well, I'll tell you what I'd have done. I would just have walked right on board of her, taken her by the *bill*, and have dipped her under. D—n 'em, they are all afraid of me upon these waters, but they don't know you. You'll see when I speak to them if they don't obey me."

It was but a short time before a boat was seen struggling up against the current. The colonel raised his flag, and upon nearing the point where he stood, the boat curved beautifully round, and in a few moments was lying at the shore waiting for her passenger. The colonel seeing the young man said, "Stranger, did n't I tell you so. You see they are afraid of me." Colonel Crockett had become so notorious, that the boats were all anxious to get him as a passenger. He was an inexhaustible fountain of fun to every company in which he happened to be thrown.


During their passage up the river, a small company had assembled around the colonel at the bow of the boat; and while there the machinery got out of order, and the boat began to go along with the current.

"Heave anchor," cries the captain.

"Hold," cries Crockett. "Pay me for the wood you would burn, and I will get out and tow her up; and for double price, I will take her over the falls."

He then went on to Washington, where he remained until congress adjourned.

Colonel Crockett's term of service having expired, he again announced himself as a candidate for congress. The character which he had acquired for eccentricity, organized a powerful opposition against him, and no one ever entered the field against greater odds. He was caricatured in the shape of almost every living wild animal, and his innocent ebullitions of humour were gravely arraigned against him. Every species of vituperation was showered upon him, but without effect. He was too deeply seated in the affections of his constituents. Living among them as poor as the poorest, in a hut the work of his own hands, his interest was perfectly identified with their's. He was their companion under all circumstances. He hunted with them, or if his assistance was wanted he was ready to cut logs, and help a friend to put up his cabin, help him to dig a well, and *fix out and out*, and then he was ready to divide his meat and bread with him. No friend ever asked a favour which could be granted, that was denied. To confer a favour always gave him a pleasure; and it was this innate love of conferring benefits,



which served to render him so popular. Nothing could be more perfectly original, and at the same time more humorous, than his mode of getting rid of the various charges which were preferred against him. And indeed his manner shows, that he was possessed of more good humour than falls to the lot of most of us.

As a husband, no one can be more kind and indulgent than the colonel. As a father, he is not only affectionate, but even a companion for his children. Yet notwithstanding these circumstances, the malevolence of some person originated a report that he was unkind to his wife, that she had most of the labour to do, and that he would not even give her shoes. The report was entirely false, and gave the colonel no concern. Indeed, the vilest slander, when entirely destitute of truth, gives us much less concern than one of a much milder nature, founded, though remotely, on fact. At some public gathering the report was told to the colonel, who, with the utmost good humour, said it was a lie—that his wife neither wanted for shoes, nor did she have much work to do, for that he always gave her his old boot legs to make shoes of, and cut up wood enough when he went to Washington to last her till he got back. Pursuing a plan of this sort, so entirely new, nothing disconcerts him. And that circumstance, indeed, which occurs in his presence, must be a singular one which he does not turn to his advantage.

Believing that honest poverty is no crime, he is not ashamed of his circumstances, and frequently alludes to them in some amusing manner.

In the section of country in which Colonel Crockett lives, there are very few slaves. Almost every man has to labour for the subsistence of his family. Many of his constituents are poor, yet they live comfortably, and are happy and cheerful; and there is a greater interchange of neighbourly acts among the citizens of his district, than I have seen any where in the west. To an agriculturist who wishes to get rich, the Western District holds out few advantages, on account of the failure which has marked the cotton crop for several years past. It is too far north for cotton, but is an excellent grain and corn country. But to one who has a family dependent upon his own exertions, and who would be content to live comfortably, no country presents more advantages than does the north-western part of the state of Tennessee. The soil is light, very productive, and easy of cultivation, and you there meet with good water, which is rarely to be found in the more settled parts of the district. The country is very much intersected with rivers, which flow into the Mississippi, and which, when they are cleared out and their navigation improved, will render land in that section of country very valuable.

Colonel Crockett was acquainted with the situation of his constituents. They had settled upon

public lands lying waste and uncultivated—they had improved them—they had rendered them more valuable by making roads and building bridges, and rendering that section of country accessible to the more settled parts of the west—they had breasted all the dangers and difficulties attendant upon settling a new country—they had laboured under so many disadvantages, that the colonel thought their claims upon the justice and clemency of the general government were of a high order. And to place those lands within the reach of every citizen of his district, that he might provide a home for himself and family, was with him an overruling passion. His attention was directed closely to this subject while in congress, and it was so managed by him, that if in his zeal for the welfare of his constituents, he had not asked too much, he might have conferred upon them a sensible benefit, and have given them their lands at a much less price than perhaps any future representative will be able to do. If in this matter however he erred, his error must be attributed to his wishes for the welfare of his constituents, and to a firm belief on his part that his views were correct, and that at some future day he would bring his favourite scheme to bear.

The above subject generally formed a part of his discourse in his public harangues, or his *war talks*, as electioneering speeches are called in the west. He also frequently discusses and gives his

views upon questions affecting the general interests of our country. He has ever been a strong friend to internal improvements; and as will be seen, it was this subject which afterward induced him to withdraw his support from General Jackson. As a speaker, Colonel Crockett is irregular and immethodical in the arrangement of his discourse. He seizes upon whatever comes first, which he expresses in bold and strong terms. His language, though rude and unpolished, is forcible; and his discourse is pleasing from the humour and singular comparisons which pervade it, and from the numerous anecdotes with which he illustrates his subjects. His electioneering tour was arduous and laborious, yet he surmounted all difficulties; and the result of the election showed that he was returned to congress by a majority of thirty-five hundred votes. Thus, so far from losing ground, he had actually gained upon the affections of his constituents.

The election being over, the colonel returned home to cultivate his little field of corn; and when leisure permitted, again sought the company of his dogs and rifle. He has been so long wedded to hunting, that it now seems a part of his business. An old hunter never forgets the sound of the horn, but even when too old to join in the chase, its cheering voice gives animation to his weather-beaten frame, and carries him back to youthful scenes, where, in the rapture of the mo-

ment, he forgets that he is no longer young. None but a hunter can tell how the heart swells at the joyous sound of the horn, or how it dances with delight at the approach of an animating chase, or how elastic the step and how buoyant the feelings when one rises with the first dawn of light, and sallies forth to hunt the deer, or rouse from his lair the more hated beasts of the forest. Bears, panthers, wild cats, and wolves, create much excitement for the hunter. The first are hunted principally as a matter of profit; the latter, because they are very destructive to hogs and sheep, and also because they have frequently been known to attack individuals when alone and apart from assistance. An attack from wild animals east of the Mississippi river is now somewhat a rare circumstance; but you can scarcely meet with an old hunter who is not able to tell you of some desperate struggle, or hair breadth 'scape.

I believe there is no animal so willing to attack the human species as our common panther. When irritated by hunger it is reckless of consequences, and makes its attacks under all circumstances. While travelling through the late Choctaw purchase, I stopped with a Mr. Turnbull, an old settler, who amused me with many anecdotes connected with the wildness of the country; and among others, with an account of a fight he had had with a panther, marks of which he now carries, and will carry to his grave.

He had built a cabin at some distance in the woods, and had but lately taken possession of it, when sitting by a good fire on a damp, rainy evening, he was endeavouring to quiet his child, which was crying, and for that purpose placed it upon his shoulder, and walked his apartment. The door was open, and he turned to it to examine the weather, when a panther, attracted perhaps by the cries of the child, sprung upon him, fastening its fore claws in his head, and its hind claws in his thighs. Mr. Turnbull, who is full six feet high, large and muscular, dropped his child, and being without arms, seized the panther by the throat with one hand, and with the other hugged it closer to him, and then fell on the floor so as to keep the panther at bottom. At first he said he could feel its claws working their way into his flesh, but the strong grasp which he had on its throat soon caused it to loosen its hold, and he then, retaining his grasp, dragged it to the fire, which was burning brightly, and threw it in. The panther upon being so roughly treated, endeavoured to escape out of the chimney. Whenever it would attempt to spring out, he would pull it back by the tail. He pursued this plan until it was disabled from the fire, and then seizing his axe, knocked it in the head. His wife was present and a witness of the scene, but so much alarmed as to be unable to render any assistance. Exclusive of this, he was once, when riding with

a friend, pursued some distance by a panther. They prepared for battle, and it followed them for some distance seeking an opportunity, though it did not make an attack. Their general mode of attack is to couch themselves upon a tree, and spring off upon whatever comes near them. I heard a hunter say, that he had once seen as many as five panthers in view, on the trees adjoining a large salt lick, where they were waiting to spring upon deer.

The following anecdote was narrated to me as having actually occurred. There lived in the west three brothers, John, Dick, and Bill, famed for their propensity for quarrel and love of fighting. They invariably attended every public place, and elicited a fight if there was a possible chance. And what was very remarkable, the oldest brother present would always claim the privilege of fighting, though a younger one might have brought about the quarrel. So steadfastly was this privilege adhered to, that Bill, the younger, never could have a fight, but would often cry and say, "that his brothers would n't let him have a fight, though he b'lieved he was a better man than any of 'em." He was so anxious to try his prowess, and begged so hard for a chance, that it was agreed among them, that the next fight which could be raised should belong exclusively to Bill. Not long after this determination, John and Bill went out upon a hunting excursion. They had

wandered about for some time in the woods, when stopping to rest, they discovered a panther couched upon a limb, and in the act of springing upon them. Before John, who had the rifle, could shoot it, it had lit upon Bill, who drew from its sheath his hunting-knife, and with his hands and feet commenced a desperate fight. The panther would no sooner light upon him, than its hold was cut loose, which rendered it frantic, and for a long time they each fought with all the spirit of desperation. During this scene, John, the oldest brother, stood by, leaning carelessly on his rifle, apparently an unconcerned spectator of the fight. The fight was still prolonged. Bill's clothes were stripped from him, and he with the panther literally besmeared with blood. Fortunately Bill's knife found its way to the panther's heart, and freed him from his antagonist. This was no sooner done, than naked, his body streaming with blood from the nails of the panther, he ran up to his brother John to take vengeance for his not having assisted him; who only laughed, and told him of the promise which he had exacted, that the first fight which could be raised should belong exclusively to him; saying at the same time, "it had been a beautiful fight—that Bill had given good evidence of manhood, and had acquitted himself with great credit." The compliment was pleasing to Bill. He went to a branch,* washed the blood from his body, bor-

* In the south and west small streams are called *Branches*.

rowed some of his brother's clothes, and ever afterward thanked him for being permitted to win for himself so much fame. Bill was at once exalted above his brothers, and ever afterward retained his reputation. For he who had whipped a panther at fair fight, could never get a chance of losing his hard-earned fame by fighting with a man.

Wild cats also have frequently been known to attack persons. The following story was told to me by a gentleman cognizant of the circumstances. A person who had removed from the east to our western forests, had selected a site for his residence, and was engaged in putting up the necessary houses for a settlement. His negroes at night were encamped at his door, and it happened that while they were preparing their supper a wild cat sprung upon an old negro woman, one of the group, and though her cries speedily brought assistance, they were scarcely able to preserve her life. It was several times beaten off, but strange to tell, returned, and each time sought her from the crowd as its victim. Wolves abound in large numbers throughout the west, but the settlements have become so thick, that they rarely now venture to attack individuals. It is somewhat remarkable that though you may hear innumerable wolves at night, you very rarely see them during the day. I have often heard old hunters remark this; and I suppose it is owing to the circumstance that their sense of smelling is

very acute, which enables them to elude their enemies. Farther, as a proof of their sagacity they generally travel constantly in windy weather, and always against the wind, by which means they are able to detect an enemy before it approaches them, trusting to their heels should they be pursued. It is idle to hunt them with dogs, for they never tire, but have been known to catch and eat a dog out of the very pack which was pursuing them. A panther, though more ferocious, will flee from a dog, and is easily treed. These are some of the circumstances which, blended with the wild appearance of the country, create so much interest to the traveller, and really render a trip to the unsettled portions of the west a delightful recreation to one tired of a city life. But exclusive of the game above enumerated, you find occasionally a few elk, and every species of game common to our country. Partridges, pheasants, woodcocks, and turkeys, abound in large numbers—for a genuine son of the backwoods rarely condescends to molest them. Nor must I forget the many species of ducks which infest our western waters in great numbers, and easily fall a prey to the hunter. The prairies, in some parts of the west, and the barrens, in other parts, form the best hunting grounds; and they are so extensive and open, that nothing could afford a fairer field to the sportsman. Having been raised in one of the oldest states in the union, where my

ambition never rose higher than to stop the woodcock in his circling flight, or bring the partridge tumbling to the ground, my spirits danced with delight, when as a hunter I first trod our western forests, where instead of meeting with some lone bird lamenting the loss of its mate, to whom the deadly shot of the sportsman would give relief, I roused the bounding deer from its covert, or drove before me, in wide extended fields, clouds of birds, from morning until night. My fondness for shooting small game, such as turkeys, partridges and woodcocks, gave the old hunters much amusement; and they laughed at me with the same pleasure that an old weather-beaten tar does at a landsman just seeking the ocean for his home. The habits of the wild pigeon have long been a subject of much curiosity. The great numbers in which they appear, and the singular propensity that they have to roost together, have for some time been a source of speculation. They frequently fly as much as eighty miles to feed, and return to their roost the same evening. This was proved by shooting them at their roost of a morning when their craws were empty, and then shooting them again in the evening when they returned. Their craws were then found filled with rice, and it was computed that the nearest rice-field could not be within a less distance than eighty miles. I have often seen pigeon roosts in the older states, but they scarcely give an idea of one in the west. I

have seen a cloud of those birds cover the horizon in every direction, and consume an hour in passing. And near a roost, from an hour before sunset until nine or ten o'clock at night, there is one continued roar, resembling that of a distant water-fall. A roost frequently comprises one hundred acres of land; and strange, though literally true, as can be attested by thousands, the timber, even though it be of the largest growth, is so split and broken by the immense numbers which roost upon it, as to be rendered entirely useless. There are few persons hardy enough to venture in a roost at night. The constant breaking of the trees renders it extremely dangerous; and besides there is no necessity for shooting the birds, as the mere breaking of the limbs kills many more than are taken away. A pigeon roost in the west resembles very much a section of country over which has passed a violent hurricane. Wolves, foxes, *etc.*, are constant attendants upon a pigeon roost.

It is as a hunter that I like most to dwell upon the character of Colonel Crockett, for in that capacity he is really great. I do not know that I ever enjoyed more pleasure than I did during my first hunt with him. The character he had obtained, the great quantities of game he had killed, and the sagacity of his dogs, all of which had often in my presence been the theme of conversation, created a restless anxiety on my part at once to mingle with him in the chase, and be a witness

of his far-famed skill. So, having determined on the following morning to take an elk hunt, we cleaned our guns, prepared for the chase, and with pleasant conversation whiled away the early part of the evening. I then retired to bed, feasting on anticipation, and even anxious to annihilate time. At last the heavy night passed away and morning came, and with it came hope, and happiness, and buoyancy of spirit. I arose and went out; the colonel was already up, and seizing an old horn which swung from the logs of the cabin, he sounded it until the woods seemed alive, while echo answered to its joyous notes. Then the dogs which were scattered about the yard rose from their couches, yawned, stretched themselves, and lent their deep toned voices to its cheering sound.

The morning was not more beautiful than usual. The sun bounded up into the heavens, and tinged with its golden beams the tops of the forest; but this it had often done before, and yet I thought nature never looked so cheerful, so lovely. Happy myself, I saw every thing only through the medium of my own feelings. I did not think that the music which had so many charms for me was but the death note of preparation for the execution of some noble elk, or panting stag. While my heart thrilled with pleasure at the scene before me, I did not recollect that every blast which floated off, carried with it to quaking hearts the idea of a long and weary chase, a certain yet protracted

death. However, my feelings ran but a short time in this strain. The arrival of several of the neighbours with their dogs, who had been invited to join us,—their rifle-guns and accoutrements, their wild and picturesque dresses, and the tumultuous barkings of the dogs, infused into us only animation, and a desire for the chase. So having obtained our breakfast, we were soon on foot, moving merrily forward to a small hurricane, which had been agreed upon for a drive. The time consumed in arriving there we whiled away by the narration of anecdotes and sage prophecies, with regard to our probable success.

Having also settled among ourselves the way that the elk, if roused, would run, I selected for myself a stand, with a certain expectation of a shot. Colonel Crockett selected a small opening within sight of me, and the remainder of the hunters stationed themselves at different points of the hurricane. We were then ready. The sound of the horn, and the cheering hark of the driver, told us that he had already entered the hurricane. For some time all was quiet, and nothing broke in upon the stillness of the scene, save the "*look about*," "*hark about dogs*," from the lips of the driver. Time never seemed to me to move so heavily; and weary, I seated myself, where in fancy I listened to the cry of the dogs, and killed many a noble elk, as he bounded by me. But this delusion lasted not long before I was waked up by

the music of a living chase. At first the dogs opened in long yells, at irregular intervals, and slowly they appeared to move through the tangled thicket,—then burst forth one long, loud roar, as they dashed off, and swept through the woods like the blast of a tornado. “He’s up, he’s up,” with a loud whoop, was shouted from the lips of the driver, and the woods re-echoed with the roar of the dogs. Trembling with anxiety I jumped up and cocked my gun, expecting every moment to see the elk. I turned towards Colonel Crockett. He was lounging idly against an old beech tree, his rifle leaning against it, and he apparently an unconcerned spectator of the scene.

For some moments it was difficult to tell which way the dogs were running,—then their notes became fainter, and my heart grew sick while I thought they were leaving me. They stretched on until they were almost lost to the ear. They circled, they tacked, they were at fault. I heard them coming, and my heart grew glad as their music increased. Another moment,—with wide-stretched eyes I looked in every direction,—and all was still, though the dogs were circling near me. Colonel Crockett, calm and unmoved, now held his rifle—the bushes crack, his leaps are heard—’tis the elk that’s coming. The colonel shrunk behind a tree, and raised his rifle. The game is in view—not an elk, but a lovely stag is bounding by us. Colonel Crockett bleated—the

stag was deceived, it stopped, and with panting sides and lofty head, looked wildly round. I raised my rifle; the colonel's rung through the forest, and with it the cry of "*here, here, here, dogs;*" he running in a direction counter to that in which the deer was standing. In an instant the deer bounded away like lightning, and "a panther, a panther!" was shouted from the lips of Colonel Crockett. I ran up to him, and learned that while he was in the act of shooting the deer, a panther, roused from his lair by the cry of the dogs, had passed by, at which he thought he had discharged his rifle with effect. The horn was soon sounded, the dogs after much trouble were called off from the deer, the huntsmen were assembled, the cause was explained, and we then proceeded to examine the spot where Colonel Crockett said he had shot. But a few moments sufficed to convince us that the panther was wounded: the deer was gladly forgotten, and with joyous shouts we placed the dogs upon the panther's trail, and followed on. Nothing could be more animating than their eager cry. Long and weary was the chase, which was sure to lead us wherever most difficulties opposed our progress. The joyous shouts of the huntsmen so animated the dogs, that they gave the panther but little rest. For a long time he eluded their pursuit; but they caught him upon the brink of a little branch, and never did I hear such a fight. The wild screams of the panther, and the loud

yelling of the wounded dogs resounded through the forest. I scrambled on through briars, bushes, etc., and arrived just in time to see the panther with one desperate effort tear himself from the dogs and slip off. With unabated vigour they followed on, and for some time held a running fight, when the panther, to relieve himself, took a tree. The peculiar notes of the dogs told of this joyous event, and fierce was the struggle who should reach the soonest. Who was the fortunate person I have now forgotten, though I well recollect that I was not. A short time, however, brought us together, and merry were we at the panther's expense. He was crouched in the crotch of a tree, looking composedly down upon the dogs, his eyes gleaming with rage. Fearing he might jump down and give us more trouble, we all formed a line, and at a given signal, fired our balls into the panther's body. He fell without a struggle, and instantly every dog was upon him, worrying him as if he was alive. I have often known old hunters, when their dogs were loth to take hold, shoot their guns in the air, and it always produces the desired effect—they immediately seize. The panther measured, from tip to tip, a little more than nine feet. The day was well nigh spent, and dragging him along as a trophy of our victory, we returned to the house, where, over a bottle of whiskey and some good water, we remained and listened with attention until each hunter gave, in his own way, his ideas of the day's hunt.

CHAPTER XV.


It was in 1827 that the Colonel was first elected to Congress, and his second election was in 1829. During his first term, which was under the administration of Mr. Adams, he was in opposition, upon principle, and also on account of his personal friendship for General Jackson. In 1829, when he was re-elected, the General was at last President, and Colonel Crockett anticipated a very satisfactory and agreeable session, both to himself and the country; firmly believing, as he did, that all the measures of "the Government" would be the result of those straight-forward, honest principles by which he himself was actuated. He had the utmost confidence in the patriotism and strong integrity of his old commander, and honestly thought his election to the exalted station he now occupied, was to prove a great benefit to the country. But he had not been long at Washington, before he began to suspect that trouble was coming. There were advisers, high in the confidence of the President, upon whom the colonel looked with an eye of distrust; and it was not a great while before he found out that there was rather too much of discipline and pull-

ing together among the party, exactly to suit his independent ideas. He had his own views of his duty to his constituents ; and these did not appear to square very well with the prompt and implicit obedience that seemed to be expected from all those members of Congress who came in under the Jackson banner. In short, the Colonel chose to think for himself, and vote as his conscience instructed him upon all questions, while his political friends were perfectly willing to save him the trouble of thinking at all, and only wanted his vote to be always given under their direction. This was a new thing to the Colonel, and not a bit more agreeable than habitual. The explosion took place, at last, on the famous Indian Bill, as it was called, brought forward under the General's sanction, and, of course, supported by all the strength of his followers. Crockett was fierce against it from the very start: numbers of his colleagues tried to talk him into obedience, but to no purpose ; they told him that he was going to ruin himself,—that the bill was a favourite with the President, and that he ought to vote for it, for his own sake, if nothing else. To all this, the Colonel replied, that he believed it an unjust measure,—that his constituents were honest men, and would never expect him to vote for what was not right,—that he was willing to go the whole gure for General Jackson in every thing

that he believed to be honest, but as for this Indian Bill, it was unjust and wrong, and he should vote against it with all his might ; and so there was no use in talking about it ; he would rather be politically damned than hypocritically immortalized.

✓ He did vote against it ; and from that moment there was war between him and the majority of the House. Collars were neither so strong, nor so much worn then as they have been since, but still they were used : the Colonel cannot be said to have thrown his off, for he never consented to put it on. Still, however, he did not enrol himself in the ranks of the opposition, but went on his own hook, to use his own language, voting sometimes with one party, and sometimes with the other, just as his conscience and reason prompted.

The unavoidable consequence was, that at the close of the session, his former political friends had become his bitterest enemies. The storm burst on his return to his district, and it was fierce enough. He was again a candidate in 1830, and the most vigorous efforts were made to defeat his election. The predominant party had no need of men who chose to think for themselves, and vote on their own judgment, and every weapon that can be made available in political warfare was employed against him. From



one end of the state to the other, the newspapers kept up the cry of denunciation ; all sorts of ridiculous and abusive reports were invented and published against him : and the vigour with which his election was opposed, was commensurate with the extent and strength of his popularity. It was at this time that the "Book of Chronicles," of which a specimen has been given, made its appearance.


But Crockett was not the man to be frightened ; he fought gallantly for his seat, and was very near winning the battle too. But the name of the President was a tower of strength, and this, with the zeal and artifices of his opponents, carried the day. So the Colonel went home to his wife and children, and for the next two years worked on his farm and killed bears as usual.

In the meantime a new arrangement of counties was talked of, in which Madison county, by whose vote he had been defeated, was to be taken off from his district ; and this encouraged him to set up again as a candidate. His competitor was Mr. Fitzgerald ; and he and his friends, knowing that if Madison county were taken out of the scale, there would be no hope against Colonel Crockett, had influence enough in the legislature to retain that county ; thereby producing such a location of districts, as for awkwardness and palpable

want of reason, is not to be matched, as the Colonel himself says, "in the state, or even in the total creation."

But all would not do; the election came on, and the people made up their minds that their old friend and favourite, the great bear-hunter, should not be broken down, though he had to carry the General, and the enemies of the U. S. Bank, and the legislature besides. The contest was a close one; the squeezing was very tight, but the Colonel went through. He was elected by a majority of two hundred and two votes, and presented himself once more at Washington, free to vote as he pleased, uncollared, and ready to stand up to the rack as the faithful representative of the people, fodder or no fodder. He has since been nominated for President; and as his principle is neither to seek nor to decline office, it is understood that if he should chance to be elected, he will serve to the best of his ability; and for the very first thing, restore the deposits.

The reader will no doubt have observed how frequently Colonel Crockett has changed his residence. This roving propensity is not peculiar to him, but constitutes one of the features of Western character; most of the inhabitants of the Western States are emigrants, or the descendants of emigrants, from the Southern. This may be the effect of the tariff; Northern men will perhaps assign



as its cause the evils of slavery. But if this latter be true, it is somewhat remarkable that southerners in moving should, with but few exceptions, always settle in a slave state, and this though they may own no slaves of themselves. I should suppose it was owing to the fact, that in the south there are but few manufactories, and consequently the great mass of the people are raised upon plantations in the cultivation of the soil; and when entering upon life for themselves, they generally pursue the same avocation. The western soil being productive, and had at a less price than lands of equal value in their native states, holds out inducements to emigrate. This disposition to move must be owing in a great measure to the habits of the people, from the circumstance that it is a very rare occurrence to see in the west a northern man who is a planter or farmer. Northern emigrants who come here—and they form but a small proportion of the population—generally settle in the towns or little villages, where their tact for trade enables them to get along with more advantage to themselves than they could derive from agriculture. Possessed of this peculiar talent, they live easily, and generally accumulate fortunes. The Yankees, as all men north of the Potomac are here termed, are generally well educated, and have become as celebrated in the west for shrewdness and cunning, as they are in the south. Their shrewdness has


■

given rise to many anecdotes, and, among others, I heard from Colonel Crockett the following :

“Two foreigners, who were fresh from our mother country, in travelling through the west on horseback, happened to pass an evening at a house situated on the banks of the Mississippi river, where they met with a Yankee pedler, who had just disposed of his stock of goods, and was ready to go to any part of the world where interest might call him. By shrewd guesses, he soon found out every thing in relation to the circumstances, residence, and business of his companions, and then kindly gave a history of himself. He no sooner announced himself as a Yankee, than the foreigners, who had often heard of the shrewdness of their character, were all anxiety that he should play them a Yankee trick. This he modestly declined. They insisted ; and offered to give him five dollars for a good Yankee trick. The money was taken, with a promise either to refund it, or play a good trick—and morning was selected as the time for the exhibition of the Yankee’s skill. Pleased with each other, they all retired to bed in the same apartment ; and when morning came, the Yankee rose with the first light, gently dressed himself in the clothes of one of the foreigners, took a pair of saddlebags to which he had no title, and quietly leaving the house, was observed to go on board of a flat boat bound for New-Orleans. The foreigners soon after awoke, and upon getting up

to dress, beheld the sad reality of a Yankee trick. Having much money in their saddlebags, they found out which way the Yankee had gone ; and obtaining a small skiff, set out after him. The skiff was light ; and, moving rapidly, an hour or two brought it along side of the flat boat, where sat the Yankee perfectly composed, in quiet possession of their clothes and saddlebags. With much apparent pleasure he arose, inquired after their healths, and asked how they were pleased with the trick. The idea that they then had of the Yankee, I leave to the imagination of my reader. However, he soon delivered their saddlebags, which had not been opened, and exchanged clothes. The foreigners having deposited their saddlebags in the skiff, very much dissatisfied, were about to leave, when the Yankee insisted upon their taking a parting glass together ; and, while drinking, he stepped back, jumped in the skiff and pushed off. Amid the execrations of the crew he plied his paddle, and the skiff darted away from the flat boat. Going up stream, pursuit with the flat boat was idle, and he was observed to land on the Arkansas shore, where, I have no doubt, before this he has doubled the money thus obtained."

The frontier settlers in the west are either from Kentucky or the southern states, and living as they do, almost excluded from society, they have established for themselves a character and language



peculiar to them as a people. Wedded to hunting and careless of society, they manage always to live on the extreme frontier of the settlement, by selling out the clearing which they have made, and plunging again into the forest, whenever the tide of population approaches too near to them. Many accumulate a competency from this habit of moving, which often becomes so confirmed as to render them unhappy, should they be constrained to remain in one place more than a year or two.

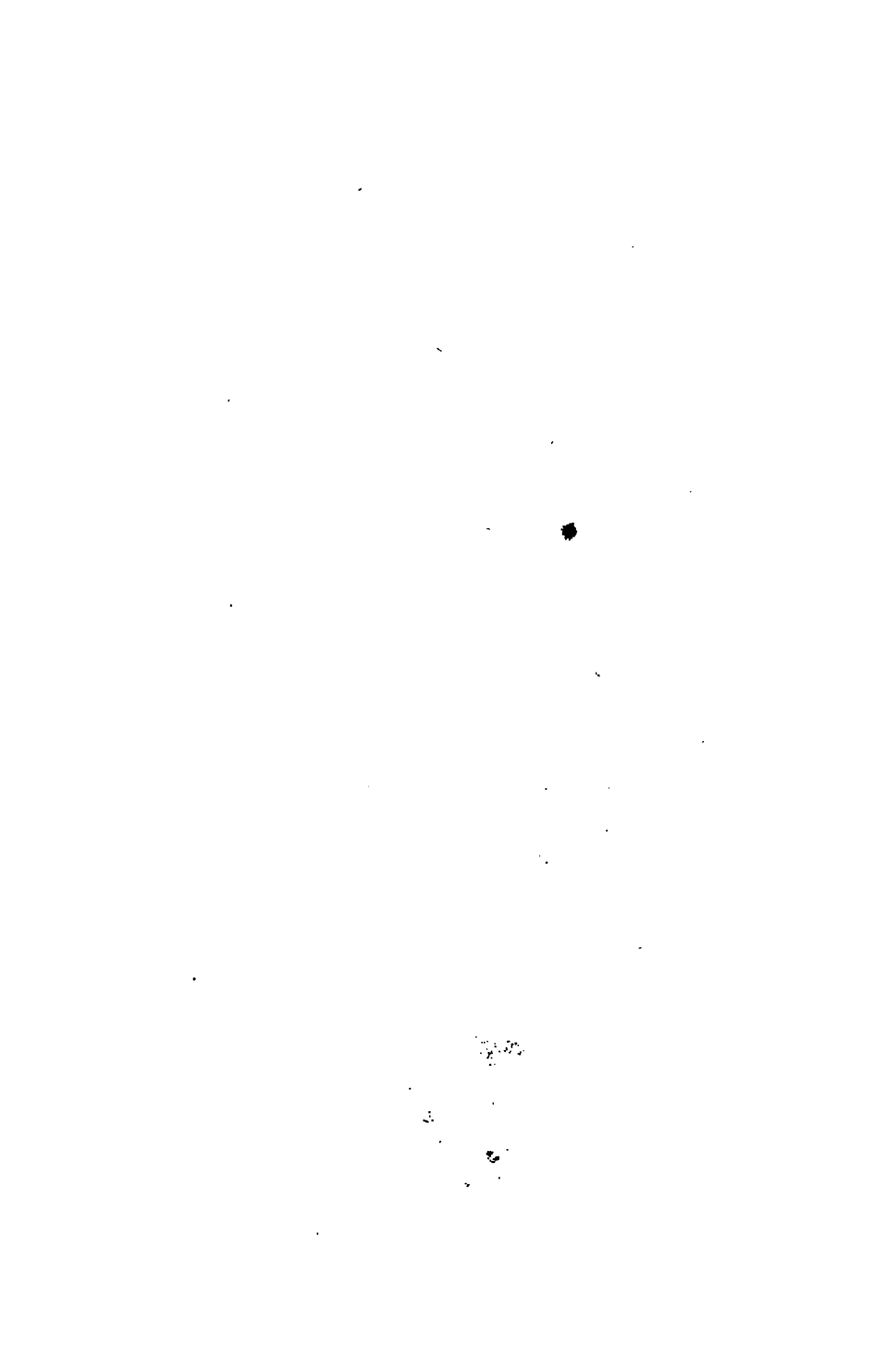
Those persons who navigate our western waters in flat boats, have many peculiarities in their habits and language. The great exposure to which they are subject, the great labour they frequently perform, and their propensity for fun and frolic, have rendered them remarkable as a class. The introduction of steamboats so extensively on our western waters, has served to destroy, in a great measure, the use of flat boats, and has driven to other occupations many of the persons thus engaged; but a fine sketch of this class of persons, as they have existed, may be found in the character of Mike Fink, by a gentleman of Cincinnati.

Before taking leave of the subject of these sketches, the writer begs leave to present in a few words, his view of the character he has at-

tempted to illustrate. It may be that justice demands this step on his part, lest, in the contemplation of those laughable points which are so prominent in the description, any should lose sight of the really noble and excellent qualities of the hero. The most striking features of Colonel Crockett's disposition and mind, are undoubtedly of a whimsical character ; but behind these, there is much to command not only respect, but admiration. Undaunted courage ; daring enthusiasm ; determined honesty ; habitual good-humour ; fortitude in adversity, with a corresponding equanimity in success ; unbounded generosity, which never makes calculations when there is need of its exercise ; fidelity in friendship, as well as in every other relation ; these, with a more than exact fulfilment of all the duties incumbent upon a man in the several stations of son, brother, husband, and father, and a good share of natural talent, unite in the formation of a character, which, though it may run into eccentricities that provoke a laugh, must always ensure for its possessor the good will and esteem of every one to whom he becomes known, and whose good will and esteem are worth possessing.

THE END.





INTERESTING WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

HARPER & BROTHERS,

New-York.

In 3 vols. 18mo., with Engravings, Maps, &c.,

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

From the earliest Period to the Present Time.

By the Rev. H. H. MILMAN.

In 2 vols. 18mo., with Portraits,

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

By J. G. LOCKHART, Esq.

In one vol. 18mo., with a Portrait,

THE LIFE OF NELSON.

By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D.

In one vol. 18mo., with a Map,

**THE LIFE AND ACTIONS OF
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.**

By Rev. J. WILLIAMS.

In 2 vols. 18mo., with numerous Engravings,

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

Interesting Works

In one vol. 18mo.,

THE LIFE OF LORD BYRON.

By JOHN GALT.

In one vol. 18mo., with Engravings,

THE LIFE OF MOHAMMED.Founder of the Religion of Islam, and of the Empire of
the Saracens.

By Rev. GEORGE BUSH.

In one vol. 18mo., with an Engraving

LETTERS ON DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT.

By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart.

In 2 vols. 18mo., with a Map,

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG.

In one vol. 18mo., with Maps, &c.

**NARRATIVE OF DISCOVERY AND ADVENTURE IN
the Polar Seas and Regions.**With Illustrations of their Climate, Geology, and
Natural History, and an Account of the
Whale-Fishery.By Professors LESLIE and JAMESON, and
HUGH MURRAY, Esq.

In one vol. 18mo.,

**THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
GEORGE THE FOURTH.**With Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons of the last
Fifty years.

By Rev. GEORGE CROLY.

Published by Harper & Brothers.

3

In one vol. 18mo., with a Map and Engravings,
NARRATIVE OF DISCOVERY AND ADVENTURE IN AFRICA.
From the Earliest Ages to the Present Time
With Illustrations of its Geology, Mineralogy, and
Zoology.

By Professor JAMESON, and JAMES WILSON and
HUGH MURRAY, Esqrs.

In 5 vols. 18mo., with Portraits,
**LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT
PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.**
By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

In one vol. 18mo., with Engravings,
HISTORY OF CHIVALRY AND THE CRUSADES.
By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. .

In 2 vols. 18mo., with a Portrait,
LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
By HENRY GLASSFORD BELL, Esq.

In one vol. 18mo., with a Map and Engravings,
**A VIEW OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT.**
With an Outline of its Natural History.
By the Rev. M. RUSSELL, LL.D.

In one vol. 18mo., with a Portrait,
HISTORY OF POLAND.
From the Earliest Period to the Present Time.
By JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.

Interesting Works

In 2 vols. 18mo., with a Map and Engravings,
PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.
 From the Earliest Period to the Present Time
 By the Rev. M. RUSSELL, LL.D.

In one vol. 18mo., with Engravings,
LIFE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.
 By Sir DAVID BREWSTER, K.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

In one vol. 18mo.,
FESTIVALS, GAMES, AND AMUSEMENTS.
 Ancient and Modern.
 By HORATIO SMITH, Esq.
 With Additions, by SAMUEL WOODWORTH, Esq., of New-York.

In one vol. 18mo., with Portraits,
MEMOIRS OF THE
EMPERESS JOSEPHINE.
 By JOHN S. MEMES, LL.D.

In one vol. 18mo., with Portraits,
LIVES AND VOYAGES OF
DRAKE, CAVENDISH, AND DAMPIER;
 Including an Introductory View of the Earlier Discoveries
 in the South Sea, and the History
 of the Bucaniers.

In one vol. 18mo., with Engravings,
A DESCRIPTION OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND,
AND ITS INHABITANTS.
 With an Authentic Account of the Mutiny of the Ship
 Bounty, and of the subsequent Fortunes of
 the Mutineers.
 By J. BARROW, Esq.

Published by Harper & Brothers.

5

In one vol. 18mo., with a Portrait,
The Court and Camp of Bonaparte.

In 2 vols. 18mo.,
Sacred History of the World,
as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events
to the Deluge.

Attempted to be Philosophically considered in a
Series of Letters to a Son.

By SHARON TURNER, F.S.A.

In 2 vols. 18mo.,

MEMOIRS OF
Celebrated Female Sovereigns.

By Mrs. JAMESON.

In one vol. 18mo., with Portraits, Maps, &c.,
JOURNAL OF AN EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE
THE COURSE AND TERMINATION OF THE NIGER.

With a Narrative of a Voyage down that River
to its Termination.

By RICHARD and JOHN LANDER.

In one vol. 18mo.,

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS,
and the Investigation of Truth.

By JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.D., F.R.S.

With Questions.

In 3 vols. 18mo.,

LIVES OF CELEBRATED TRAVELLERS.

By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN.

Interesting Works

In 2 vols. 18mo., with a Portrait,

**LIFE OF FREDERIC THE SECOND,
King of Prussia.**

By LORD DOVER.

In 2 vols. 18mo., with Engravings,

SKETCHES FROM VENETIAN HISTORY.

By the Rev. E. SMEDLEY, M.A.

In 2 vols. 18mo.,

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY;

or, an Historical Account of those individuals who have
been distinguished among the North American
Natives as Orators, Warriors, States-
men, and other Remarkable
Characters.

By B. B. THATCHER, Esq.

In 3 vols. 18mo., with a Map and Engravings,

**HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF
BRITISH INDIA.**

From the most remote Period to the Present Time.

Including a Narrative of the early Portuguese and Eng-
lish Voyages, the Revolutions in the Mogul Empire,
and the Origin, Progress, and Establishment
of the British Power; with Illustrations
of the Botany, Zoology, Climate,
Geology, and Mineralogy.

By HUGH MURRAY, Esq., JAMES WILSON, Esq., R. K.

GREVILLE, LL.D., WHITELOW AINSLIE, M.D.,

WILLIAM RHIND, Esq., Professor JAMESON,

Professor WALLACE, and Captain

CLARENCE DALEYMPLE.







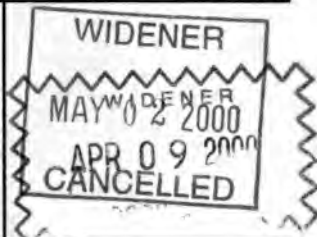


3 2044 024 191 2

The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

*Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.*

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413



Please handle with care.
Thank you for helping to preserve
library collections at Harvard

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880